The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4812. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 26 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Tory Reform Resolutions Withdrawn from Parliament.

The Government to Introduce a Regular Reform Bill.

The Fenian Troubles in Ireland.

Further Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

King William of Prussia to be the Emperor of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Noon.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland has been suspended for three months longer. Earl Russell censures the American Government for pleading for the Fenians.

The Reform measures of Earl Derby form the topic of general conversation. The leading newspapers have editorial articles in approval.

The Derby Reform Measures Withdrawn by the Government—British American Confederation.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

The Government have withdrawn their resolutions on Reform, and promise to lay before Parliament a regular Reform Bill.

The bill for the confederation of the British Provinces in North America has passed the House of Lords.

Arrest of Irish-American Fenians.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

Capt. McAfferty, formerly of the United States Army, and recently a leading member of the Fenian organization in America, and a companion of Head-Center Stephens, was arrested in this City to-day on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent outbreak at Killarney.

GERMANY.

The Future Emperor.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

King William of Prussia will be the Emperor of Germany.

ITALY.

Ricasoli's Supporters Defeated in the Elections.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The elections which have so far taken place for members of the Italian Parliament have generally resulted in the defeat of the supporters of Ricasoli.

FRANCE.

Steamers Between New-Orleans and Havre.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

It is announced that the first steamer of the new Havre and New-Orleans steamship line will leave Havre sometime during the month of May next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Noon.

Consols for money open at 91.

The opening rates for American Securities are as follows:

Erie Shares...37½
Illinois Central...............................ex. div. 77¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds.................73¾

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

Consols closed unchanged at 91 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties..........................73¾
Illinois Central, (ex dividend)......................77¼
Erie Railway Shares....................................37½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

United States Five-twenties advanced ¼ ⅌ cent. to-day, and closed a. 77½.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

American Bonds to-day were unchanged in price.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Noon.

COTTON.—The market for Cotton is very dull and depressed, and quotations are barely maintained. All grades participate in the dullness. The sales to-day will be trifling, not exceeding 3,000 or 4,000 bales. The opening prices this morning were 13¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 14d. for Middling Orleans, with a prospect of a further decline during the day.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady, and Wheat Flour and Corn are unaltered in price.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon is quoted at 42s. per cwt. for American Middles; Lard, 50s. 6d. per cwt. for American.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton Market has been irregular, and quotations show a decided tendency downward. Middling Uplands have declined ⅛d. since morning, and closed at 13⅝d. ⅌ lb.; but Middling Orleans closed at 14d., the opening price of the morning. The business of the day was inconsiderable, and sales were trifling, not reaching 4,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—Advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy, and prices have a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs Market is quiet; American Corn has declined to 37s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. California Wheat is unchanged at 13s. 6d. ⅌ cental.

PROVISIONS—American Lard is firm and unchanged at 50s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Pots have declined, and sold to-day at 34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine firm at 36s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Cakes—Thin oblong, for feeding, £10 15s. ⅌ ton. Petroleum—All kinds unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Noon.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, and the Cunard steamer *Malta*, from New-York, Saturday, Feb. 16, arrived here *en route* to Liverpool late last evening.

Arrival of the City of New-York.

The Inman screw steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. Leitch, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst., from Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Her advices were mainly anticipated by the mails by the steamer *Deutschland*.

THE KINGDOM OF CANADA.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN UNION.

The Measure Before the British Parliament—Chief Provisions of the Act of Union.

The following are the principal sections of the British American Confederation Bill now before the British Parliament:

Whereas, The Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick have expressed their desire to form a Federal Union under the British Crown, for the purposes of Government and Legislation, based upon the principles of the British Constitution:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

This act may be cited as "The British North American Act, 1867."

INTERPRETATION.

In the construction of this act, the following rules shall be observed with respect to the following terms, unless otherwise expressly provided for, or such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intention of the act, or repugnant to the context—that is to say:

"The words "the Queen" shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, Sovereigns of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The words "from and after the Union" shall mean from and after the day on which the proclamation declaring the union of the provinces shall take effect.

The word "Parliament" shall mean the Legislature or Parliament of the Kingdom of Canada.

The word "Legislature" shall mean the Local Legislature of any of the provinces of the Union.

The word "Union," shall mean the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

The words "Governor-General," shall mean the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being of the Government appointed by the Queen, by whatever name designated.

The words "Governor-General in Council," shall mean the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator, Governor or person administering for the time being the Government of Canada, acting by and with the advice of the Privy Council thereof.

The words "Lieutenant-Governor," shall mean the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being of the Government of any Province in the Union.

The words "Lieutenant-Governor in Council" shall mean the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator for the time being of the Government of either of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick, acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof.

The word "Kingdom" shall mean and comprehend the United Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

The words "Privy Council" shall mean such persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor-General, and sworn to aid and advise in the Government of the Kingdom.

The word "Canada" (when not applied to the Province of Canada) shall mean the Kingdom of Canada hereby constituted.

The words "Upper Canada" shall mean all that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada.

The words "Lower Canada" shall mean all that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada.

The word "Ontario" shall mean the Province of Ontario hereby constituted, and the said Province shall be held to have the same boundaries as that part of the late Province of Canada known as Upper Canada prior to and at the time of the passing of this Act.

The word "Quebec" shall mean the Province of Quebec hereby constituted, and the said Province shall be held to have the same boundaries as that part of the late Province of Canada known as Lower Canada prior to and at the time of the passing of this Act.

The word "Nova Scotia" shall mean the Province of Nova Scotia, and the said Province shall be held to have the same boundaries as existing prior to and at the time of the passing of this Act.

The words "New-Brunswick" shall mean the Province of New Brunswick, and the said Province shall be held to have the same boundaries as existing prior to and at the time of the passing of this Act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons shall consist of 181 members, of whom 82 shall be elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia, and 16 for New-Brunswick.

Powers of Parliament.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Kingdom of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section, it is hereby declared that the legislative authority of Parliament extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:

The public debt and property.

The regulation of trade and commerce.

The raising of money by all or any mode or system of taxation.

The borrowing of money on the public credit.

Postal service.

Lines of steamships or other ships, railways, canals and other works connecting any two or more of the provinces together, or extending beyond the limits of any province.

Lines of steamships or other ships between Canada and other countries.

Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of telegraph companies.

All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be specially declared by the acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.

The census and statistics.

Militia—military and naval service and defence.

Beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island.

Navigation and shipping.

Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals.

Seacoast and inland fisheries.

Ferries between any province and a foreign country, or between any two Provinces.

Currency and coinage.

Banking—Incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money.

Savings Banks.

Weights and measures.

Bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Interest.

Legal tender.

Bankruptcy and insolvency.

Patents of invention and discovery.

Copyrights.

Indians, and lands reserved for the Indians.

Naturalization and aliens.

Marriage and divorce.

Immigration.

Agriculture.

The criminal law, excepting the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.

The establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.

Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the courts in these provinces; but any statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature, and when so sanctioned the power of amending, altering or repealing such laws shall thenceforward be vested in the Parliament only.

The establishment of a General Court of Appeal, and in order to the due execution of the laws of Parliament, the establishment of additional Courts.

Fixing and providing for the salaries and allowances of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, and of all other officers of Canada; and the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, and of the Admiralty Courts, in cases where the Judges thereof are or shall be paid by salaries.

And such laws shall control and supersede any laws in anywise repugnant thereto or inconsistent therewith which may have been made prior thereto; and any law made by any Legislature in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon it in regard to matters and subjects in which concurrent jurisdiction is hereby given to Parliament shall, so far as the same is repugnant to or inconsistent with any act passed by Parliament, be null and void.

POWERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In each Province, the Legislature may make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated:

The amendment from time to time of their Constitutions, except as relates to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

Direct taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial purposes, and reserving to New-Brunswick the right to collect the Lumber Dues, provided in chapter 15, title 3 of the Revised Statutes of that Province, and any amendment thereof made before or after this act comes into operation, which does not increase the amount, but excepting therefrom the lumber of any other Province.

The borrowing of money on the credit of the Province.

The establishment and tenure of Provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of Provincial officers.

The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the Province, and all timber and wood grown thereon.

The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the Province.

The establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions in and for the Province (other than marine hospitals.)

Municipal institutions in the Province.

Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes.

Works and undertakings.

The incorporation of companies.

The solemnization of marriage.

Property and civil rights, but excepting such portions thereof hereby assigned to Parliament.

The administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those Courts.

The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment, for enforcing any provincial law made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

And generally all matters of a private or local nature not assigned to Parliament.

In each Province the Legislature may make laws in relation to education in the Province, subject and according to the following provisions:

Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province of the Union.

All the powers, privileges, and duties by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada, at the time of the Union, on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, shall be extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Lower Canada.

Where in any Province a system of separate or dissentient schools by law obtains, or is hereafter established by the Legislature thereof, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Catholic minority in relation to education.

In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada shall have power to make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any such decision of the Governor-General in Council.

The Other Provinces.

It shall be lawful for the Queen at any time hereafter to admit into the Union all or any of the Colonies of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, or Rupert's Land, or the Northwestern Territory or British Columbia, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of Canada shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of the Queen; and in the case of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia as shall be agreed upon by their respective Legislatures. And in the event of the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of Canada of four members, but after the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Union, the representation of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick in the Senate of Canada upon any reduction, by death or otherwise to the number of ten members from each or either of those provinces shall not be replaced beyond that number, except as provided by the —— sections of this act; and it shall be lawful for the Queen, upon any such admission into the Union at any time hereafter, to declare by proclamation, that any or either of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Rupert's Land, the Northwestern Territory, or British Columbia, upon, from and after a certain day in such proclamation to be appointed shall so form a portion of the Kingdom of Canada, and henceforth the same, as the case may be, shall be and become a portion of the Kingdom, upon, from and after the day so appointed as aforesaid, and upon such terms and conditions as may be expressed in such proclamation.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

And whereas the construction of a railway from the River St. Lawrence to the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, is necessary;

And whereas it has been agreed between the Provinces that such railway shall be constructed with all convenient speed;

Be it enacted, That the General Government shall within six months after the Union commence such railway, and within three years thereafter complete the same.

UNION.

It shall be lawful for the Queen to declare, by proclamation, that the said Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick upon, from, and after a certain day, in such proclamation to be appointed, which day shall be within six months next after the passing of this act, shall form and be one united dominion, under the name of the Kingdom of Canada, and thenceforth the said Provinces shall constitute and be one Kingdom under the name aforesaid, upon, from and after the day so appointed as aforesaid.

The seat of Government of Canada shall be the City of Ottawa, subject to the royal prerogative.

From and after the union, Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be severed, and each shall form a separate Province.

From and after the union, Upper Canada shall be named and known as the Province of Ontario, and Lower Canada shall be named and known as the Province of Quebec.

Subject to any future action of the Governments of the Provinces respectively, the seats of Government shall be as follows:

In Ontario, the City of Toronto; in Quebec, the City of Quebec; in Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax, and in New-Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

The Executive Government and authority is and shall be vested in the Queen.

The Queen has and shall have the command in chief of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces whatsoever.

The Governor-General may, by instrument under the great seal of Canada, constitute a Privy Council, and he may from time to time appoint and remove members thereof.

All powers, authorities and instructions which by act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova-Scotia, or New-Brunswick respectively, are vested in, or are authorized or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the said Provinces, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of such Provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of the members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor-General of the Kingdom of Canada, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with the Privy Council, or any members thereof, as may be appointed by the Queen for the affairs of the Kingdom of Canada, or by the Governor-General of the Kingdom of Canada individually and alone, where the advice, consent, or concurrence of the Privy Council is not required.

The Governor-General may assign, depute, substitute and appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be deputy or deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, perform and execute, during the pleasure of the Governor-General, such of the powers, functions and authorities as may under this act be vested in or exercised by the Governor-General, as the Governor-General shall deem to be necessary or expedient; but the appointment of a deputy or deputies as aforesaid shall not abridge, alter, or in any way affect the power or authority of the Governor-General.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

From and after the union, there shall be in and for the Kingdom of Canada one Parliament, which shall be composed of the Queen, an Upper House, to be called the Senate, and a House of Commons.

SENATE.

For the purpose of forming the Senate the Kingdom of Canada shall be considered as consisting of three divisions:

Ontario.

Quebec.

The Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

And each division shall have an equal representation in the Senate.

Ontario shall be represented in the Senate by twenty-four members, Quebec by twenty-four members, and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four members, of which Nova Scotia shall have twelve members, and New-Brunswick twelve members.

For the purpose of composing the Senate, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, before the time to be appointed for the first meeting of Parliament, by an instrument or instruments under the Great Seal of Canada, to summon to the Senate such persons as the Queen may think fit, subject to the provisions of this act; and it shall also be lawful for the Governor-General in like manner to summon to the Senate such other person or persons as the Queen shall think fit, subject to the provisions of this act, and every person who shall be so summoned shall thereby become a Senator.

The Senators shall each be of the full age of thirty years, shall each be a natural-born subject of the Queen, or her subject naturalized by act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by an act of any or either or one of the Legislatures of the Provinces of Canada, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick, or by an act of the Parliament of Canada hereby created, and shall each be legally or equitably seized or entitled as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in free and common socage, or seized and possessed for his own use and benefit of lands and tenements held in *francalleu* or *roture*, in the Province for which he shall be appointed, of the value of $4,000 over and above all debts, charges, dues and incumbrances thereon, and shall each be and continue to be worth the sum last aforesaid over and above his debts and liabilities; and shall each also possess a continuous residence in the Province for which he is appointed, except during the time that he shall hold an office under the Government, the duties of which will require his continuous attendance at the seat of Government of Canada.

In the case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four Senators representing such Province shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada, mentioned in Schedule A of chapter first of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Senator shall reside or possess his qualification in the Electoral Division he is appointed to represent.

On the application of the Government of Canada, Her Majesty in Council may from time to time sanction an appointment of additional Senators, so as that the whole number shall in no case exceed seventy-eight, the proportions allotted to each of the three divisions being preserved. In case of vacancies after any such increase above seventy-two, no appointment shall be made without the sanction of the British Government till the whole number is reduced below seventy-two.

Whenever after the first appointment a vacancy in the Senate shall take place, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, in the Queen's name, by an instrument under the great seal of Canada, to summon to the said Senate a person duly qualified according to the provisions of this act to fill such vacancy.

Every Senator shall hold his seat in the Senate for the term of his life, subject to the provisions of this act.

If any Senator shall, for two successive sessions of Parliament, fail to give his attendance in the Senate, or if he shall take any oath or make any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or otherwise, to any foreign Prince or Power, or shall do, concur in, or adopt any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign State or Power, or whereby he may become entitled to the rights, privileges or immunities of a subject or citizen of any foreign State or Power, or shall cease to have any of the qualifications required by this act, or shall become bankrupt, or take the benefit of any act relating to insolvent debtors, or become a defaulter, or be attainted of treason, or be convicted of felony or of any infamous crime, his seat in the Senate shall thereby become vacant.

Every Senator shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor-General or some person or persons authorized by him to administer the same, the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and the declaration respectively set forth in Schedule A.

Any person who at the time of the union is a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or of New-Brunswick, and who may accept the office of Senator, shall, by his acceptance, be held to have vacated his seat in such Legislative Council; and any person who at the time of the union is a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick, and to whom the office of Senator is offered, who shall not within thirty days thereafter signify his acceptance thereof, the same shall be held to have declined such office.

Any Senator may, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Governor-General, resign his seat in the Senate, and thereupon such seat shall become vacant.

If any question respecting the qualification of a Senator, or respecting a vacancy in the Senate, shall arise, the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

The Governor-General shall have power, by an instrument under the great seal of Canada, to appoint one member of the Senate to be Speaker thereof, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead.

Subject to alteration by Parliament, the presence of at least fifteen members of the Senate, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers.

The Speaker shall vote as other members, and in case of an equality of votes, it shall be held that the decision is in the negative.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the Senate proceeded, under the act recently passed, to elect a Government Printer. The rule requiring the election by ballot was suspended, and John D. Defrees, of Indiana, was elected.

THE IRON-CLAD KEOKUK.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the petition for increased compensation to the builder of the iron-clad *Keokuk*.

RIDGWAY'S REVOLVING BATTERY.

Mr. Nye, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish two 11-inch guns for the purpose of testing Ridgway's revolving battery, which was passed.

CREDIT TO A PAYMASTER.

Mr. Fowler called up a joint resolution authorizing the proper accounting officer of the Treasury to credit James Fulton, Paymaster of the navy, with $17,213 95, the value of clothing and small stores under his charge stolen from him while on duty at the Navy-yard. It was passed.

GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Howard called up the joint resolution authoring the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the claim of B. Randolph Martin, assignee of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, which was passed.

PAY FOR SERVICES AS MARSHAL.

Mr. Sumner called up the bill for the relief of Henry T. Blanchard, to pay him $2,751 for services as Marshal at the port of Canton, from February, 1858, until May, 1860, which was adopted.

THE NAVY BILL.

Mr. Grimes reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill to amend the act in relation to the Navy, which provides that the Admiral shall be the ranking officer of the Navy; that the Secretary of the Admiral shall receive the rank, pay and allowance of a Lieutenant-Commander, dating from appointment; that the relative rank of staff officers shall be established by regulations of the Navy Department; that the provision requiring cadets at the Naval Academy to be under 18 years of age, and two years employed in the fabrication of steam-machinery to be repealed. That officers transferred from the volunteer to the regular navy shall be credited with volunteer service, that the storekeepers at the Naval Academy shall be detailed from the Paymaster's Corps of the Navy; amends regulations for summary Courts-martial; provides for the payment of pensions from the money pension fund, in lieu of a home at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, to disabled sailors who have served twenty years, and also relief to similar persons who have served ten years; fixes the rank and pay of the Commandant of the Marine Corps the same as Brigadier-General, and fixes the number of cadets at one for each member and delegate in Congress—one from the District of Columbia, ten at large, and twenty-five to be selected annually from boys enlisted in the navy, after one year of service, provided that this reduction shall not affect appointments already made.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill, giving twenty per cent. extra compensation to the civil employes of the Government at Washington, and the bill now goes to the President.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Trumbull called up the House bill establishing a Department of Education for the collection of statistics and facts with regard to the school system of the States; to be under the control of a Superintendent at $4,000 per annum.

Mr. Conness moved to strike out the word "department," and insert the word "bureau." Heads of Departments he said were Cabinet Ministers, and he hoped the term bureau would be sufficient for this new establishment.

Mr. Trumbull said the head of the Agricultural Department was not a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Conness said while the Commissioner of Agriculture was not a member of the Cabinet, it was well known that he (the Commissioner) thought he ought to be. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson said the Commissioner expected to enter the Cabinet.

Mr. Grimes thought the matter could be arranged by consolidating the Agricultural and Educational Departments under the efficient head of the former. [Laughter.]

Mr. Trumbull spoke in favor of the bill. It was better to use the word "department" because heads of departments could appoint subordinate officers, and it was important that the Commissioner of Education should appoint his own subordinates.

Mr. Dixon supported the bill as a wise and appropriate measure to follow the extension of the suffrage.

Mr. Sumner was for the bill; he cared not whether you called it a bureau or a department. Suffrage in the rebel States would be a barren sceptre without education; he hoped the bill would not be endangered at this late hour of the session by unnecessary amendments.

Mr. Conness regarded the bill as an important initiatory step, though it did not go as far as it might have gone in this great subject.

Mr. Howe regarded the bill as the first step in the struggle to educate the nation and should therefore support it.

Mr. Howard would vote for the principle of the bill, but thought there was great force in the objections of Mr. Conness to the use of the word department.

A DEBATE ON BILLS.

Pending the consideration of this subject the morning hour expired, and Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Chandler contended that the Niagara Ship Canal Bill should not be laid aside for the purpose of taking up the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Chandler said Mr. Fessenden last night supported a motion to adjourn just as the Senate was ready to vote on the Ship Canal Bill. The Senator from New-York, (Mr. Morgan,) also threatened to make a two-hour speech, or to read books, to prevent a vote. Deeming the Ship Canal Bill of great importance, he (Mr. Chandler) should antagonize it against any other measure.

Mr. Fessenden said when he voted for adjournment last night he knew that the debate could not be concluded within any reasonable time.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Morgan, Howard and Conness participated, the motion of Mr. Fessenden was carried—yeas 24, nays 18.

Mr. Chandler said he should not trouble the Senate again with this Niagara Ship Canal Bill, but he desired to give notice that he should, at an early day, present a bill to construct a ship canal around Niagara, by the Government, and not by a corporation, and have it free to the navigation of the world.

Several cries of good, from men who had just voted against taking up Mr. Chandler's bill.

Mr. Grimes said he had opposed Mr. Chandler's bill, but he would give his support to such a measure as he (Mr. Chandler) had just promised to introduce.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up. Among the items are the following:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, $300,000.

For pay of the army, $14,757,952; for commutation of officers subsistence, $2,228,982; for contingencies of the army, $100,000; for repairs and improvements of the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.; $686,500; Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, $34,000; Columbus Arsenal, $139,625; Governor's Island, $12,000; St. Louis Arsenal, $65,000.

The total of the items for the Freedmen's Bureau is $3,836,300.

SECTION 2. Provides that the headquarters of the General of the army shall be at Washington, and all orders to the Army from the President shall go through him, or in case of his inability through his next in rank; the General of the army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at his headquarters, except at his own request, without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Lane offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building as an army storehouse at Jeffersonville, Ind., which was adopted.

Mr. Trumbull moved as an amendment a section directing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to prohibit maiming and whipping in the late rebellious States, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment authorizing the employment of one clerk of the first-class, at the headquarters of each geographical division of the army. Disagreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment directing the disbandment and disarming of all militia organizations in the late rebel States.

The amendment was subsequently modified so as not to include disarming, and it was then adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Dixon, Fessenden, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey—11.

Mr. Poland moved an amendment appropriating $2,500 for the survey of a National Park at Washington.

Mr. Conness offered an amendment to pay to the California Volunteers mustered out of the service at a distance from their homes, and compelled to pay their own transportation home, the amount of said transportation.

Mr. Fessenden asked if this came from a committee.

Mr. Conness said it did not.

Mr. Fessenden made the point that it was not in order to amend an appropriation bill unless the amendment came from a committee.

Mr. Conness said he would ask that the bill be laid over until to-morrow, that he might receive the approval of the Military Committee for his amendment.

The Chair decided the amendment out of order, under Mr. Fessenden's point.

Mr. Sprague offered an amendment fixing the compensation of the principal Assistant Paymaster of the army at the same as the Assistant Paymaster General, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Conness renewed his amendment, having since he last offered it received the assent of the Military Committee to it. It was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which he said was to him clearly in violation of the Constitution.

After debate, the motion of Mr. Johnson was disagreed to, yeas, 8; nays, 28. Messrs. Buckalew, Dixon, Doolittle, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton and Paterson voted in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, Nevada was included with California in the section offered by Mr. Conness.

Mr. Trumbull moved to amend by appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a bridge at Rock Island, Ill., which was agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE BILL.

Mr. Sherman called up the Compound Interest Note Bill.

Without action on the above, the Senate at 4:30 o'clock took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Senate, Mr. Poland moved to take up the resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to erect monuments to the memory of Senators who have died since July 4, 1861, but subsequently, by request, withdrew the motion.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The unfinished business of the afternoon session, which was the Compound Interest Note Bill, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Sherman was postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of an amendment which he intends to offer to Mr. Sherman's bill, providing that every National Bank shall, at all times, have on hand in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and its deposits.

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported the Omnibus Appropriation Bill, which was ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS OF DISLOYAL PERSONS.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the joint resolution prohibiting any officer of the Government from paying money to any one not known to have been opposed to the rebellion, &c., and agreed to the Conference Committee called for by the House.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print the appendix to the diplomatic correspondence of 1865, which was passed.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

A number of private pension bills were passed; also a bill for the relief of Rear Admiral Paulding, compensating him for extra expenses while in the service abroad.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill relative to Courts-martial in the Army, which passed and goes to the House. It provides:

SECTION 1. That the Military Commanders of the Territorial Districts be and they hereby are invested with the same authority to convene general Courts-martial, to act upon their sentences, and to pardon or mitigate the punishments adjudged thereby, which is now vested in the Commanders of Departments and armies, by the sixty-fifth and eighty-ninth of the Rules and Articles of War, or otherwise.

SEC. 2. That that portion of the first section of the act approved April 10, 1806, which is known as the sixty-sixth of the Rules and Articles of War, be and the same is amended so that the same shall read, and there shall be substituted therefor as follows:

ARTICLE 66. Every officer commanding a regiment, battalion, detachment, garrison, fort, arsenal, barracks, post, or other place or body of troops who has at least one commissioned officer on duty in his command, may appoint for such command Courts-martial, consisting of at least one, and not more than three commissioned officers, out of the largest number that can be detailed without prejudice to the service, for the trial and punishment of offences not capital, and may finally pass upon the sentence of such Courts, and execute the same, if approved by him, and such Commander shall have the same authority to pardon or mitigate any punishment adjudged by a Court convened by him in accordance herewith, as is vested in a regimental or garrison commander by the eighty-ninth section of the rules and articles of war; provided, however, that such commander shall in no case detail himself upon a Court-martial in accordance with this article; and, provided further, that the jurisdiction of such Court and the punishment inflicted thereby shall be limited as provided in the sixty-seventh section of the rules and articles of war.

SEC. 3. That the process for compelling the attendance of a witness, authorized by section 25 of chapter 79 of the act approved March 3, 1863, to be issued by the Judge-Advocate of a Court-martial or Court of inquiry, may be directed by the Judge-Advocate to any commissioned officer, naming him on duty in the Military Department, State or Territory, in which such Court is held, or in which the witness resides, or is supposed to be; and it shall be the duty of such officer, upon receiving such process, to proceed forthwith duly to serve and execute the same, by attaching the body of the witness named therein and to conduct him to the place of trial, and there deliver him into the custody of the Court, to be subject to its order, and it shall be the duty of the commander of the military division, department, or district in which the witness is or is to be attached, to furnish the officer making the attachment with such military force as may be necessary and proper, to enable him to execute the process, and to guard the witness and conduct him to the place of trial, as aforesaid, and the proper expenses incurred by such officer in the transportation of such witness, as well as of such military force as may accompany him, as also in the transportation which may be required for the service on a summons or subpœna, as hereinafter provided, shall be paid to such officer upon his official voucher, as in other cases of an officer traveling on duty; and any commissioned officer who may be required to serve a process of attachment, as herein provided, may also be required by the Judge-Advocate of a Court-martial or a Court of Inquiry to make service of a summons or subpœna for the attendance of a witness before such court; and in all cases in which such officer is so required to serve a process of attachment, summons or subpœna, it shall be his duty to make such service, and to formally return the facts of such service, or in the absence of a service the reason why the same was not made in the same manner as that observed in the practice of the civil Courts of the United States in the district or State in which the service is made or attempted. Provided, however, that if the proper commander, if any officer may be required as herein provided, to serve a process of attachment, summons or subpœna, shall determine that such officer cannot well be spared from his other duties for such service; such commander may designate in writing, indorsed upon or attached to such process, summons, or subpœna, some officer of his command or under his orders to act instead of such officer, and the officer so substituted shall thereupon proceed with the service precisely as if he had been originally designated therefor.

SEC. 4. That murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an attempt to commit rape, forgery, perjury, false swearing, larceny and assault and battery shall be punishable by the sentence of a general Court Martial, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, or are subject to the Articles of War, and the punishment of such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory or District in which they may have been committed.

SEC. 5. That the offence of drunkenness on duty when committed by a non-commissioned officer or soldier, which is now punishable by the forty-fifth article of war by corporal punishment only, shall hereafter be punishable at the discretion of the Court-martial by which the offender may be tried and convicted.

MAILS TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. Conness called up a bill to provide for the payment to the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company of $23,000 due them on a contract for carrying the mail to the Pacific, which passed.

WISCONSIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

Mr. Howe called up a bill to grant land in aid of the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad, which was read, considered and laid over.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN.

Mr. Wade called up a bill to pay Samuel M. Baley $413 for services as Chaplain in the hospital at Cleveland, which passed.

EXCHANGE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Creswell called up a joint resolution to provide for the exchange of public documents of this country for public documents of other countries, for the use of the Congressional Library, which passed.

LOST DISCHARGES.

Mr. Wilson called up the House bill to allow the reissue of discharges for use in the collection of extra bounty.

An amendment was offered making the provisions for additional bounty in the bill of last year applicable to sailors and marines.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPT BARGAINING OF MEMBERS.

In compliance with the resolution adopted by the House yesterday, Mr. Wentworth made a report stating the progress of the examination instituted into the charges as to corrupt bargains between members and the President. It appeared from it that the whole story was derived from observations made by reporters in the gallery, and conjectural inferences drawn therefrom. There is also some story about two persons who went back and forth between the President and certain conservative members of Congress—the upshot of which was that there was no testimony given reflecting in the least on the integrity of the President, or on the integrity of members; not the least knowledge was obtained by the Committee of the reported proposition of reconciliation between the President and members, nor had the Committee any reliable expectation of obtaining such knowledge. Under the circumstances, the Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The reading of the report, particularly of those parts of it showing the inability of the Committee to discover anything improper, caused much amusement on both sides of the House.

Mr. Wentworth remarked that in view of the pressure of business in the House, he would not occupy any time in discussion, but would yield the floor to his Democratic colleague on the Committee.

Mr. Glossbrenner proceeded to read some remarks on the subject, when there was a general movement of Republican members toward the place where he was standing, so that one member inquired whether the House had adjourned, and Mr. Eldridge asked whether this was a hostile raid on the Democratic camp. The statement read by Mr. Glossbrenner caused much amusement. It declared that the Committee had spared no pains to find ugly facts, but that the witnesses could not be brought up to the mark of seeing or suspecting any other than honorable motives or patriotic objects in those whose proceedings they detailed. From their testimony it appeared that the subject of the impeachment of the President had not been discussed or mentioned in any shape or form. It suggested that a modest gentleman named Conover, now the guest of the Marshal of the city, might be induced to come out and furnish all the information that might be desired.

The Select Committee was then discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and in order to bury it beyond all chance of resurrection, the vote was, on motion of Mr. Wentworth, reconsidered and laid on the table.

HISTORICAL PICTURE FOR THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Hale asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing a contract to be made with Thomas G. Rossiter, of the State of New-York, for a historical picture, to be placed at the head of one of the grand staircases of the Capitol, illustrative of the signing of the Constitution, the entire expense not to exceed $25,000, which was objected to.

CLAIMS OF DISLOYAL PERSONS.

On motion of Mr. Delano, the Senate amendments to the House resolution, prohibiting payment of claims to any person not known to be opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression, were taken from the Speaker's table and acted on. The amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed as against loyal assignees, living in loyal States, of claimants, when the assignment was made before March 1, 1861, was concurred in.

The amendment requiring claimants to prove to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officers that they were always opposed to the rebellion, and distinctly in favor of its suppression, was non-concurred in.

A Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes was asked.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the twenty per cent. compensation bill with the amendments, including the Commissioner of Public Buildings, lamplighters, and the employes at the Executive Mansion, and striking out the clause excluding Treasury employes whose salary is not fixed by law. The recommendations of the Committee were agreed to and the bill goes back to the Senate.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The morning hour having been postponed, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Donnelly in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Fortification Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. Hale, $25,000 was appropriated for Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain.

Mr. Benjamin suggested an appropriation of $1,000 for the firing of a grand salute in honor of the political victory at Georgetown.

Mr. Scofield moved to strike out the appropriation for the purchase of sites for fortifications. Rejected.

Mr. Harding, of Illinois, moved to strike out the item of $25,000 for barracks at Willett's Point. Adopted.

Mr. Maynard moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill, being the third time the motion was made in committee. Adopted, 67 to 58.

The Committee rose and reported to the House its recommendations that the enacting words be stricken out. The question was taken in the House by yeas and nays, and the action of the Committee was again reversed, the vote on striking out being yeas 72, nays 79; so the bill was, under the rule, recommitted for the second time, and the House, having again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Donnelly in the chair, resumed its consideration.

Mr. Le Blond moved an amendment providing that not more than half of the sums appropriated shall be expended in the next fiscal year, which was agreed to—64 to 58.

Mr. Henderson moved an appropriation of $250,000 for Fort Stephens, at the mouth of the Columbia River, Washington Territory, which was rejected.

The Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The amendment striking out the paragraph for permanent platforms for cannon of large calibre was agreed to. The amendment appropriating $25,000 for Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, was agreed to. The amendment striking out the paragraph for barracks at Willett's Point, N. Y., was agreed to.

The amendment limiting the expenditures to 50 per cent. of the appropriations was adopted by a vote of 86 to 49.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 63, nays 85.

The bill was then passed.

REMOVAL OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The House then proceeded at 1:40 to the business of the morning hour, the first matter coming up being the joint resolution reported last week from the Committee on Naval Affairs for the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis.

The joint resolution directs the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a Board of not less than three competent officers to examine into all the facts connected with the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., with the view of its removal to a locality more advantageous to the Government of the United States; also to make careful examination and survey of the harbors of New-London, Conn., and Newport, R. I., for the location of such Academy, and to report all the facts and recommendations to the Fortieth Congress.

To this joint resolution Mr. Schenck had offered a substitute, which he modified so as to make it provide for the appointment of a Committee of two Senators and three Representatives to make a careful examination of all sites for the permanent location of the Naval Academy; the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more officers to assist in the investigation; the Committee to report all the facts and conclusions to the Fortieth Congress.

The House seconded the previous question, and Mr. Brandegee, who had charge of the bill, yielded a half an hour to Mr. Phelps, who is opposed to it.

Mr. Phelps characterized the proposition as a most extraordinary one, and said that in doing so he expressed the views of the entire population of Maryland without distinction of party, race, sex or color. He reviewed the history of the temporary removal during the war of the Academy to Newport, showing that experience had proved Newport to be an unfit locality for it; and that the unanimous opinion of the officers connected with it was, that Annapolis was the most suitable place for its permanent location. He compared the two places in point of salubrity of climate, cheapness of living, facility of maintaining discipline, &c., and contended that in respect to these and other points, Annapolis was much preferable to Newport. He referred to the testimony of Admiral Stribling, Capt. Rogers, himself a Newport man, and other officers of the navy in support of his argument. The proposition was based upon the inuendo that Maryland was not a loyal State, "willing to wound, but afraid to strike." The joint resolution rather suggested than expressed the idea. But it was too late, in the face of Maryland's attitude during the rebellion, to make that charge. He suggested that if the permanency of great public institutions was to be made dependent on the result of popular elections, those buildings should be placed on wheels, and made migrating affairs.

Mr. Francis Thomas, to whom Mr. Phelps yielded part of his time, expressed his astonishment at the proposition, and suggested that if the Naval Academy was to be removed from Annapolis because of the political views of some of the people of Maryland, the Navy-yard should next be removed from Brooklyn, because the City of New-York did not usually cast its vote for the dominant party in Congress.

Mr. Jenckes sustained the substitute offered by Mr. Schenck, as the fairest of all propositions that could be made on the subject, and opposed the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the ground that it would virtually place the control of the matter in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, who would appoint such officers on the Board as would report in favor of Annapolis. He denied that Newport sought to trammel this investigation in any manner, but simply to have its merits and demerits examined and reported on.

Mr. Chanler, while not desiring to have the Naval Academy removed from Annapolis, suggested that, if the Committee were in search of pure air, they should visit Long Island, and secure, as a most fitting location, the site known as Gardiner's Island. He denounced the meanness to which the municipal authorities of Annapolis had stooped in an attempt to gain some votes in the House in favor of retaining the Academy there.

Mr. Brandegee closed the debate, and said that this was not an original proposition of the Committee on Naval Affairs, but that the joint resolution had been reported in obedience to a peremptory order of the House. The original location of the Academy at Annapolis, was an incidental matter, and not in pursuance of any law on the subject. The Secretary of the Navy had solemnly recommended, in his report of 1865, its removal on account of the deficiency in buildings and extent of grounds.

Mr. Stevens reminded Mr. Brandegee that since that report had been made, the grounds had been enlarged.

Mr. Brandegee admitted that, and remarked that the fact had been stated twice during the debate. The Committee on Naval Affairs did not, in the joint resolution before the House, provide for the removal of the Academy, but simply that all the facts shall be examined by a competent commission, and reported to the next Congress for its action. That was a proposition, he said, which should commend itself to the approval of the House. There was another point in the matter into which the Committee had not gone, but which might well be taken into consideration. That was the loyalty of the population in whose midst the Academy was located. There had been laid on the desks of members a printed circular emanating from the municipal authorities of Annapolis, attempting to escape the charge of disloyalty by throwing the charge on other loyal Committees, and asserting that one of the most specious charges made against the Government by the rebels, was that Congress would legislate for the Northern States against the Southern States. But he did not forget that this very Academy had to be removed from Annapolis because of the disloyalty of the population, and that the Governor of Maryland and the people of Baltimore had attempted to stop the march of troops, destined to save the Capital, across the sacred soil of Pratt-street, and he verily believed that if Robert E. Lee was to appear in Maryland to-day at the head of an army, the population of Maryland would make no attempt to drive him out.

Mr. John L. Thomas, Jr., inquired whether Lee had not marched into Maryland two or three times, and whether the loyal men of Maryland had not done their share in driving him out.

Mr. Brandegee replied that if they had been left to themselves, they could have driven out neither Lee nor the disloyal population of the State.

Mr. John L. Thomas, Jr., also asked Mr. Brandegee, whether the loyal men were in a greater majority over the disloyal men in Connecticut than in Maryland.

Mr. Brandegee replied that no public institution had ever been removed from Connecticut because of the disloyalty of the people.

Mr. Le Blond, having three minutes yielded to him by Mr. Brandegee, used part of that time in expressing his opinion that Mr. Brandegee was afflicted with New-London on the brain, to which Mr. Brandegee courteously replied by saying that even that was better than having no brain to have it on. [Laughter.]

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to a vote on the question. The vote was first taken on Mr. Schenck's substitute, and it was rejected. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the joint resolution as reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it was rejected by a vote of 37 yeas to 108 nays.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at 3:15, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the Chair, and proceeded to consider the action of the Senate on the amendments to the Tariff Bill.

A proposition by Mr. Garfield to dispense with the first reading of the bill in full, but objection was made and the Clerk proceeded to read the bill. As the bill contains 112 printed pages, its reading promised to be neither very interesting nor quickly accomplished. After some ten minutes spent in that work,

Mr. Morrill moved that the Committee rise so that he might move in the House to suspend the rules, and thus dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The Committee accordingly rose, and Mr. Morrill submitted that motion.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked Mr. Morrill what was the course he contemplated with the bill. Did he propose after one or two amendments in Committee of the Whole, to move to discharge the Committee from its further consideration.

Mr. Morrill replied that he proposed to have the bill considered and amended in Committee.

The vote on suspending the rules, which required a two-thirds majority, was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 85, nays 50; so two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

The House then went again into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, and the Clerk continued the reading of the Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill, in which he was still engaged when the hour of 4:30 arrived, and the House took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. Taylor, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill giving to Capt. Wm. McKean, Ninety-second New-York Volunteers, the pension allowed to officers who have lost both eyes in the service. Read three times and passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill, the clerk continuing the reading of the Senate amendment, which was concluded at 8:20 o'clock.

Mr. Morrill thereupon rose and presented an amendment to the amendment of the Senate, being in the nature of a substitute for the whole bill. He explained that the substitute was in the main the same as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

There were a few alterations made, not more than twelve or fifteen, reducing rates slightly, as, for instance, on books from thirty to twenty-five per cent. He said that he would consider any decisive votes that might be given in the course of considering the bill as being the nature of instructions, and he would modify his substitute accordingly. In other words, the Senate amendment would remain under consideration, and his substitute be pending as an amendment to it.

The Committee rose in order that Mr. Morrill might move in the House to terminate all general debate in one minute, which motion he submitted.

Mr. Davis suggested that the amendment of the Senate being in the nature of a substitute, it was substantially the origination by that body, of a measure to raise revenue, which was beyond its constitutional right.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, stating that he had no doubt but that the Senate had the constitutional right to do so.

Mr. Davis suggested that if that were even so, the Senate might again, when this bill was sent back, agree to a substitute for it, and so on without end.

The Speaker declined to make any ruling in anticipation of what the Senate might or might not do.

The question being on Mr. Morrill's motion to close debate in one minute, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion. The vote was taken, and resulted yeas 72, nays 49. So all debate was terminated in one minute.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Morrill, in order to avoid confusion, said he would withdraw his proposed substitute.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. The first amendment is to make the act take effect from April 1, 1867.

Mr. Morrill moved to amend that by making it take effect ten days after its passage, and argued the desirableness of its going into effect quickly in order to prevent the market being flooded with goods in anticipation of the increase of duties.

Mr. Chanler remarked that the position taken by Mr. Morrill showed that the bill was in competition with science and the improvements of the age. The Atlantic Telegraph was against the bill. So was the spirit of the age.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was adopted, so that the bill will go into effect ten days after its passage.

A considerable time was occupied in settling the mode of proceeding with the bill, and finally it was decided that all the amendments reported from the Committee of Ways and Means should be first disposed of, and then the bill would be open to general amendment.

Among the amendments thus disposed of were the following:

Making the tax on cocoa and chocolate 8 cents per pound instead of 6. Adopted.

Increasing the tax on all plain woven manufactures of cotton from 4 to 5 cents per square yard. Rejected.

On same, if bleached, from 4½ to 5½ cents per square yard. Adopted.

On same lighter goods, if colored, stained, painted, or printed, from 5½ to 6½ cents per square yard. Adopted. Increasing the duty on bleached fabrics of a certain class from 33⅓ to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, which was adopted.

On the same, when colored, stained, painted or printed, from 35 to 40 per cent. Rejected by a tie vote. Increasing the tax on all cotton hosiery from 10 to 20 cents per pound. Rejected by a vote of 54 to 55. Reducing the tax on cotton webbing, &c., from 60 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. Adopted. Making the duty on cotton edgings, when dyed or colored, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*. Adopted. Making the valuation of imported wools be that existing in the principal markets of the country whence exported, instead of at the last port or place.

On taking the vote by tellers on this amendment, no quorum appeared, and the Chairman, under the rule, directed the Clerk to call the roll of members. 124 members answered to their names. The vote was taken, and the amendment agreed to by a vote of 67 to 36.

The Committee then rose, having disposed of only twenty of the 275 amendments to the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and the House at 10:45 o'clock adjourned.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Louisiana as a Territory—What the People Think of the Proposition—Mexican Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, February, 1867.

LOUISIANA AS A TERRITORY.

Of course our people are in a state of anxiety in regard to Congressional action. A bill to deprive a whole people of their government must occasion consternation. It must affect all business and business investment. Indeed this, or some other apprehension, seems to have affected the common currency, and even the national securities. What a progress! Louisiana is now to be remitted to precisely the same Government as at her introduction into the Union. She has, indeed, had so many rulers within the past few years that it makes one's head swim to count them. Generals, military Mayors and Governors dance through the memory like motes in the sunbeam. And the end is not yet. We often inquire whether the commercial and manufacturing interests which exchange their products for those of the South are content to remit their interests to the direction of the politicians, who are chiefly concerned in patronage and contracts? But our unfortunate people must endure, though this whole experiment is made at their expense. Do your readers remember the Acadians? More than a century since they incurred the displeasure of Great Britain, and she expelled them from Canada, laid waste their homes and condemned them to inhabit New-England, where their language was unspoken and their religion despised. It was found impossible to torment them into loyalty, and they were at last allowed to emigrate to Louisiana and the West India Islands. Here they arrived just in time to rebel against the Spanish Government, and then their descendants have been convicted of revolt against the United States. The utmost severity having been employed against them by Great Britain and Spain, would it not be better to vary the system?

Now, really, have your readers any adequate idea of the exhaustion of this productive country? Can they realize it? Do they not listen rather to the violent harangues of Mr. STEVENS, the persecutions of the regicide ASHLEY, or the gift lottery of Mr. ELIOT, in which every ticket is a salary? Now, read what the Levee Commissioners say of the planting interest. It is not a bogus statement. It is not written for buncombe—we have no buncombe. Isn't it sad? It is the confidential report of the mate, or "the rough carpenter in tears," who came to report five feet water in the hold. It is a serious business, for it is gaining on the pumps. State bonds unsalable; money borrowed at one and a half per cent. per month; a deputation suppliant before Congress to restore somewhat of that which had been taken by emancipation, confiscation and capture. Permit the public to see through the medium of a reputable journal what the Levee Commissioners report to the Legislature and to Congress.

"After the flood of last year a careful estimate was made of the damages sustained by the partial overflow of the western portion of the parish of Assumption alone. It was found to exceed $650,000, and three thousand persons were driven from their homes. Thirteen out of forty-nine parishes are now altogether desolated.

The political economist might dwell on the loss to the country and the world of the million's worth of the earth's products which have been destroyed; but that loss weighs lightly in comparison with the untold misery inflicted on thousands of families, who are suddenly forced to abandon their homes, and the comforts accumulated about them, rushing they knew not whether, to seek a refuge among those living on higher lands, but almost as destitute as themselves.

This was the case last year, when they still had some credit and a little money left of the savings of former years; now they have literally nothing to recommence their work, and in utter despair will be forced to seek a miserable support among those whose means and whose charity are alike exhausted."

Now, when the philanthropist reflects that there was before the war nearly 400,000 negroes "who knew not their right hand from their left," and "likewise much cattle;" when it is not forgotten that there is all the loyalty to be found among nearly 400,000 whites, it will be seen that to include the freedmen and the loyalists in this terrible penalty of *ex post facto* disobedience is hard upon the loyalists, inconsistent with the theory of rewards and punishments published by Congress, and adds to the experience furnished by the loyal followers of King CHARLES. They suffered evil at the hands of the King's enemies and neglect from the Royal master, whom they had served with such fidelity. Hence it grew into a bitter saying among those loyalists, that his act of pardon and oblivion meant "pardon to his enemies and oblivion to his friends." Now, while we are not particularly sanguine of an act of amnesty for the disobedient subjects of His most numerical Majesty, our respected Uncle Sam, the loyalists *de toutes couleur* will be compelled to regard themselves as having been used and forgotten. Nay worse, as in those *noyades* of the French Revolution when they drove flocks who had committed the crime of a different opinion into the same scuttled boat, it might sometimes happen that a few Revolutionists were drowned with the Royalists, so may these faithful loyalists be drowned, starved, or exiled for the misfortune of not being able to escape the doom intended exclusively for others. They may take to themselves the consolation, however, extended to a small number of the orthodox who, in one of the religious wars of Europe, were reported to have been included by accident in a list of dissenters who were to be shot to death with musketry: "Never mind altering the warrant," said the zealous functionary, whose attention was called to the error, "shoot them all together; *the Lord will know His own.*" If this starving and drowning goes on much longer, He will certainly have an interview with a good many from this quarter. Whether He will recognize many of His own among these unfortunate loyalists, we cannot pretend to determine. We are afraid most of them would prefer present indemnity to posthumous compensation. As it is, those who in future side with the Government, and against their fellow-citizens, must be actuated by a purely disinterested motive, since they need expect neither gratitude from the one nor social sympathy from the other. Such is the reasoning which may be expected from those loyalists whom the refusal of Congress to protect the sugar-planting interest of Louisiana has involved in a common ruin with their opponents. Suppose, however, that Congress, desirous to heal the wounds of the South, should send by the hands of the loyalists the olive-branch of an appropriation to guarantee that the waters were about to subside? What a claim it would give them upon the gratitude of their fellow-citizens! But when in returning from Washington they bring "not peace, but a sword"—when in place of excluding the devouring waters, they loose the spirit of exaction and intolerance, where is the hope even of the most loyal?

MEXICO.

The Mexican flame seems to have broken forth anew. *El Correo del Rio Grande* of the 7th inst. publishes intelligence by stage from Monterey of the 3d, from which it would appear that the Imperial army under Gen. MIRAMON was in active movement on San Luis. This report renders it not improbable that JUAREZ with a specie train of $800,000 has fallen into the hands of the Imperialists. *El Correo* is of opinion that the continuance of the war since the withdrawal of the French troops is due to the desperation of the Reactionary or Imperial party. As the "known rule of warfare" in Mexico is the indiscriminate slaughter and confiscation of all who differ in opinion with the victors, *El Correo* thinks the war is continued in order that the Reactionists shall be enabled to make such terms with the Juarez authorities as not only to remain in Mexico, but, perchance, maintain some portion of the power and influence they have so long held. Unless this can be effected it is of opinion that the war will go on, intensified in bitterness, insomuch that it will hereafter partake purely of a civil character. This will result because there need really be no end of a Mexican civil war. *El Correo* does not think that a victory for the Imperial party in the Valley of Mexico will decide the contest, and adduces the following excellent reasons. JUAREZ appears to have adopted the policy of FABIUS and WASHINGTON.

"As intimated, it is not improbable a great battle will soon take place in the vicinity of Queretaro. If so, the Liberals will be victorious, not that they have more men, better equipped or braver, but simply for the reason that no battle will take place unless the chances for the defeat of the Liberals are so remote as not to be susceptible of calculation. For years their policy has been to avoid fighting, unless certain of success, operating for the destruction of the Empire by shutting up the roads, closing up the avenues of trade, and the resultant revenue to the Government; avoiding contests with the troops of the empire, like a wave separating, giving way for them to pass and closing up again thereafter, their passage leaving no impression behind. In this policy they have been so successful that it is not possible they will abandon it at the eleventh hour, and when the fruit is ripe and ready to fall into their hands. Moreover, they realize that they are constantly gaining strength, while their enemy is growing weaker, and they would be foolish, therefore, to risk a battle were there any chance of a failure."

So there seems no prospect of pacification. No doubt if the foreign powers took as much interest in Mexico as in Africa, and would unite in a blockade of its coast, this civil war would terminate, for the want of the foreign supplies necessary to its prosecution, or dwindle down to a compromise. The worst fire may be extinguished by excluding the atmospheric element of combustion. It is a little in the line of Mrs. Jellaby to turn one's attention from domestic want and disorder to devise means for the relief of the distant and probably undeserving, but when it is remembered that the restoration of peace and commerce with our insane sister may somewhat relieve our own necessities, it will appear not altogether useless to hope that the United States will take some measures to quiet this chronic strife, which affects its own commerce as it disturbs the equanimity and interests of the world.

W. M. B.

Mineral Resources of the Pacific States.

The San Francisco *Alta California*, in an article on the variety and abundance of the minerals found on the Pacific coast, says:

"Gold, silver, quicksilver and copper, are the only metals which the coast now yields in any considerable quantity. A little platina is obtained, and there are rich veins of iron, lead, antimony and tin, in the State, but they are not worked. Of the non-metallic minerals, coal is the most important, and of that the annual production is about 80,000 tons, all of it from Monte Diablo. The borax lakes in Lake County are the richest sources of that mineral known, and the production of refined borax is becoming important. The porcelain clay of Michigan Bar is of a very fine and valuable quality. The felspar of Calaveras is considered equal to any for fine ceramic uses. The plumbago of Columbia, according to the report of experts, is as good as that of the best English mine which is opened for only a few days in the year, and is a source of vast profit to its owners. The steatite, or soapstone, of El Dorado is excellent in quality. Rumor says that marble as white as that of Carrara is found in Tuolumne and Shasta Counties, and the variegated gray marble of Indian Diggings is unsurpassed in beauty of color and susceptibility of polish. Beautiful alabaster is found in Placer, El Dorado, Los Angeles, and Solano Counties. There is a manganese mine on Red Rock. Vast beds of sulphur are found in various parts of the State, and the business of refining it has been established in Lake County. Our deposits of asphaltum are extensive, and large quantities of it are sent to market. Petroleum exists in the rocks from Humboldt to San Diego, and the production is slowly, but steadily increasing. An opal mine near Mokelumne Hill is regularly worked; and diamonds, emeralds and rubies have been obtained in the placers. There is alum in Santa Clara County, sulphate of magnesia in Lake County, and crude soda in vast quantities in the Colorado and Mohave deserts. Common salt is made from the sea water in considerable quantities in Alameda and Santa Barbara Counties. Yellow ochre, sienna and umber, and an iron ore that can readily be made into Venitian red, are among the resources of California. Numerous other minerals might be added, but they are either found in very small quantity, or little importance is attached to them. The list, however, as we have given it, is surely remarkable for its variety, and mineralogists will seek in vain for its like in any other State or country of equal area."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Interesting Letter from Dr. E. Harris—Marriages for Six Months—Index of Population—Uncertainty of the Census—Authority Necessary to Secure Better Public Health, &c.

The total number of deaths which were recorded during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 23, was 439, being 25 more than were reported during the previous week, and an increase of 22 over the number reported during the corresponding week of last year. The number of deaths last week was much larger owing to the unusual mortality in the public institutions, there having been no less than 87. There were 99 deaths from zymotic diseases, 22 of which were from scarlatina and 22 from cholera morbus and other diarrhœa diseases.

DEATHS IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

The deaths in the public institutions were as follows: New-York Hospital, 5; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; Ward's Island, 20; City Lunatic Asylum, 1; Almshouse, 24; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 3; Charity Hospital, 10; Colored Home, 3; St. Luke's Hospital, 4; Bellevue Hospital, 14.

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

The communication which accompanies the vital statistics this week from the pen of Dr. HARRIS, the able Registrar-General, will be found to contain food for reflection, as well as some interesting comments on the subject of marriage returns in their relation to the population of this City.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Feb. 26, 1867.

The total number of deaths in the City of New-York, including 87 in public institutions last week, was 439. The mortality in Brooklyn, exclusive of Kings County institutions, was 124. The proportion of deaths by zymotic causes in New-York, was 22-55 per cent. of the total mortality; but in Brooklyn that class of causes killed but 18.05 per cent. of the total list. The amount of mortality in the first year of infancy, was fearfully in excess of any normal rate, there being in New-York 125 such deaths, or 28.47 per cent of the total list; and in Brooklyn 41, or 30.83 per cent. of total; or, estimating the population of Brooklyn at one-third of that of New-York, this slaughter of innocents in the first year of infancy, was at precisely the same high rate in both cities. The mortality in children five years old and under, gave 45.78 per cent. of all deaths in New-York, and 51-13 per cent of the total in Brooklyn.

The chief causes to which the high infantile mortality (in children under 5 years of age,) are charged, were as follows:

Eruptive fevers—New-York, 29; Brooklyn, 11. Throat and lungs—New-York, 42; Brooklyn, 24. Brain, convulsions, &c.—New-York, 54; Brooklyn, 17.

The total mortality in these cities last week, if estimated upon the population as given by the census of 1865, was in New-York, exclusive of 51 deaths in the island institutions, equal to 27.27 per 1,000 annually, and in Brooklyn to 21.77 per 1,000.

Evidence that the population of the City of New-York at present exceeds 1,000,000, is now accumulating in this Bureau in the form of marriage certificates. No proof—short of a fresh census—is more trustworthy in estimating the amount of resident population in a town or country in a normal condition of prosperity. The rate of marriage, *i. e.*, the number of persons marrying in a thousand people of all ages in the State of Massachusetts, has been found to be about 17 each year. In London the rate has for many years been 16½ per 1,000 annually, and during a single quarter of the year 1866 it came up to the unusual ratio of 17 per 1,000 annually. Now, we find that in the three months ending Dec. 31, 1866, there have been returned to this Bureau the certificates of the marriage during that quarter of the year in the City of New-York of 4,290 persons. If this rate of marriage continues for the year, it will prove that the legally certified marriages exceed the rate of 17 persons married in every 1,000 of a million inhabitants; and were we able to state how many marriages in the City yet fail of public record—and the uncertified marriages are still numerous—we should have statistical evidence that our total population exceeds a million, or that the marriage-rate in the city is almost unprecedented.

It is to be regretted that the actual number of inhabitants in the City should be a matter of uncertainty. Whoever will accompany the sanitary officer through the crowded districts between Forty-second-street and the Battery, inspecting the condition of the tenant population in entire wards like the Eleventh, where the rate of population to area exceeds 200,000 to the square mile, and where the war against typhus in the Winter and cholera in Summer has been waged by the Board of Health, will see the practical bearing of sanitary inquiry concerning the population of particular districts and of the entire City. It is desirable to know with certainty the true death-rate and its variations week by week, but we now refer to the overcrowding of inhabitants, because it is vitally important to the public health, and because it is so rapidly increasing that no ordinary powers can successfully combat the evils that are attendant upon such styling of human beings in masses as we now witness among the poor. The most distinguished medical officer in England has put this subject in a true light in a recent parliamentary report, in which he says: "I speak the sense of all who have the administration of sanitary measures or poor law relief, when I affirm generally, and say that to provide for the public health in important centres of population must of necessity be a hopeless task, unless the administering authority be armed with ample powers to render impossible those conditions of lodgement and crowding which are of so deadly effect upon the poor."

Such a conclusion, expressed by one of the most influential medical officers in England, concerning the great problem of sanitary government in cities, will have its due practical bearing in New-York when we compare the rate of population of the chief British cities with those of New-York and its most crowded Wards, estimated by census.

RATE OF POPULATION TO SQUARE MILE INCLUDING TOTAL AREA.

London (metropolis)	24,768	New-York (south of 135th-st.	43,364
Liverpool	59,712	Fourth Ward	138,477
Manchester	50,624	Sixth Ward	151,954
Dublin	42,516	Tenth Ward	185,512
Glasgow	53,563	Eleventh Ward	196,910
Edinburgh	27,200		

E. HARRIS.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table gives the locations, by Wards, of the deaths and diseases from which they resulted

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total from Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards) —Census of 1860.
1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	18,120
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,507
3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,757
4.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	19	21,994
5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	13	22,341
6.	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	14	20,698
7.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	40,306
8.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	9	39,722
9.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	18	44,386
10.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19	29,651
11.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	23	59,963
12.	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	3	11	—	27	36,647
13.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	17	32,929
14.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	9	28,087
15.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	27,588
16.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	17	45,183
17.	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	11	—	43	72,770
18.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	19	57,464
19.	—	1	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	2	25	—	62	32,841
20.	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	34	67,554
21.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	36	49,025
22.	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	26	61,749
	—	8	22	4	8	1	6	5	—	1	22	—	22	99	13	439	814,254

ANALYTICAL TABLE.

The following analysis of the statistics of the mortality for the week points to some of the main causes of death in this City and in Brooklyn:

	New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Zymotic infections	—	99	—	27
Of which—				
Miasmatic diseases caused	87	—	26	—
Measles caused	8	—	3	—
Scarlatina caused	22	—	8	—
Constitutional diseases	—	110	—	29
Of which—				
Tubercular caused	101	—	25	—
(Including phthisis pulmonalis)	61	—	13	—
Local diseases	—	172	—	59
Of which—				
Nervous disorders caused	58	—	23	—
Circulatory disorders caused	14	—	7	—
Respiratory disorders caus'd	63	—	22	—
Digestive disorders caused	21	—	7	—
Urinary disorders caused	14	—	1	—
Developmental Diseases	—	44	—	11
Of which by—				
Premature birth there were	19	—	4	—
Old age there were	9	—	4	—
Deaths by violence	—	13	—	7
Of which by—				
Accident and negligence	12	—	6	—
Homicide	1	—	—	—
Cause not specified or ill-defined	—	1	—	—
Total mortality		439		133

AGES AND SEXES.

The following is a recapitulation of the ages, sexes and nativities of persons who died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Feb. 23, 1867:

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Men	101	Men	23
Women	94	Women	26
Boys	143	Boys	43
Girls	101	Girls	41
Total	439	Total	133

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	British America	1
Denmark	1	England	5
England	10	France	1
France	5	Germany	4
Germany	48	Ireland	23
Holland	1	Scotland	1
Ireland	86	South America	1
Norway	2	United States	96
South America	1	West Indies	1
Switzerland	2	Total	133
United States	281		
Wales	1		
Total	439		

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The following is the record of meteorological observations kept for the Board of Health:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	Days of the month.	Thermometer—Minim.	Thermometer—Maxim.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Tem'ture.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain & melted snow—Inch.
Sunday	17	40	55	29.85	48	42	1½
Monday	18	40	52	30.00	46	55	
Tuesday	19	36	48	30.05	42	57	
Wednesday	20	22	26	30.05	24	74	
Thursday	21	24	30	29.95	27	80	
Friday	22	24	40	29.99	32	60	
Saturday	23	23	40	29.98	31	66	

Mean of barometer for the week, 38.
Mean of temperature for the week, 29.98.
Average of humidity for the week, saturation being 100, 62.
Total rain and melted snow, inches, 1½.

Compliment of the New-York Bar to Judge Daly—Presentation of a Portrait of the Judge to the Court of Common Pleas.

Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who has been longer upon the Bench than any Judge now in the City, and who, in point of ability and integrity, is acknowledged to have no superior, was yesterday the recipient of a graceful compliment from the members of the New-York Bar. An elegant life-size portrait of the Judge, by HUNTINGTON, representing him in a sitting posture, with the left arm resting upon a table, and holding in his right hand some law papers, had been procured by a Committee representing the Bar, and at 11 o'clock yesterday morning the friends of the Judge surprised the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas by appearing in a body to make the presentation. Judge DALY, who had got wind of the affair, modestly kept aloof, and allowed Judges BRADY and CARDOZO to accept a gift which was not less pleasing to them than if they had been the designated recipients of the compliment.

THE PRESENTATION.

The portrait, which is elegantly framed in gilt, having been brought into the Court-room and placed in an upright position upon one of the tables, CHARLES TRACY, Esq., addressed the Court in a few brief remarks, embodying substantially the contents of the following letter, which was handed to the Court:

NEW-YORK LAW INSTITUTE, Feb. 25, 1867.

To the Hon. the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York:

The members of the Bar having procured the portrait of his Honor CHARLES P. DALY, First Judge of your Court, the undersigned Committee, on their behalf, present the same to the Court of Common Pleas, and desire to have it placed in the General Term Room with the portraits of the other First Judges of said Court.

(Signed,)
AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, Chairman,
CHAS. TRACY, Treasurer,
HENRY MORRISON, Secretary,
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
GILBERT DEAN,
FRANK BYRNE,
GEO. C. BARRETT,
A. R. DYOTT,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

REMARKS OF MR. MORRISON.

HENRY MORRISON, Esq., Secretary of the Committee, then addressed the Court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT—In seconding the motion of my learned brother, I trust your Honors will not deem it an affectation of diffidence in the assertion that I rather shrink from the position I occupy than invite it. The Court will perceive, as one of this Committee, after the names of the Chairman and Treasurer, I stand as Secretary, third in order as one of its officials. By reason of the illness of our Chairman, not until last evening was I aware that he was unable to attend upon this interesting occasion, and, at his request, I find myself giving utterance to language which, but for his absence, might possibly be better in omission than in expression. The next in order, Mr. CHAS. TRACY, the Treasurer, has said what the Chairman might have been called upon to say, and my remarks in juxtaposition to those of that gentleman follow:

The Committee of the Bar of New-York desirous of having the portrait of the Chief Magistrate of this tribunal decorate its precincts, are anxious that its presentation may be entered in the minutes of the Court, so that, being the property of the Court, it may remain as an heirloom unmenaced by writ or hammer to which distracted counsels have heretofore resorted to inflict a wound on pride, rather than to satisfy a claimant. The recent act of vandalism perpetrated in another chamber of this hall upon the portraits of those luminaries of the past—ALEXANDER HAMILTON and JOHN JAY—have also influenced the Committee to place this portrait within the custody of the Court rather than that of any other authority, in the hope that the sacred precincts of the Tribune will insure greater protection than elsewhere. Should it please Providence to prolong my life for the maintenance of my family by the practice of my vocation, in the duty to my clients, so long as I am permitted to visit this scene, when my vision rests upon this portrait, its embellishments may please the eye, but the reflection of mental vision will be far more gratified by the memories that gild it, in the contemplation that O'Conor, Evarts, Wetmore, Butler, Bangham, Fullerton, Luther R. Marsh, Field, Noyes, Burrill, Vanderpoel, and others—admirable Crichtons of the young Bar—have sent this memento to the Court, as a significant evidence of their confidence in its ability and integrity. Lord MANSFIELD, on a memorable occasion, when suddenly called upon to recognize an individual unofficially before him, exclaimed that at that place and on that occasion he ignored his presence. Like that illustrious Judge, this Committee are ignorant of the presence of CHAS. P. DALY in Court. We are not here for the purpose of adulation; nevertheless in the person and in the presence of the First Judge, we recognize one who, under the late appointing power, and under the present elective system of the State, by reason of the *lucubrationes vigenti annorum* has ripened by experience. Having said thus much as a member of the Committee, my experience of personal feelings as an individual I deem now not indecorous. I have professionally known the First Judge long enough for acquaintance to advance to regard, and for regard to extend to such feelings that they prompt me to turn to this portrait and exclaim "*esto perpetua.*"

Blest be the art that can immortalize
That art that baffles time's tyrannic claim
To quench it.

I am glad, your Honors, that I have assisted toward the accomplishment of having this likeness in this place. So far as human efforts can protect the memory of the living from oblivion, the cunning of the right hand of DANIEL HUNTINGTON, the painter, has not forgotten its gift from its Creator. It is inevitable, in the due course of time this likeness may remain when he who presides over this earthly tribunal shall have passed to Him whose tribunal is not of earth. Those who survive to tarry here till, in turn and time, their voice is hushed, while language remains to them, mindful of the virtues of a Judge, they may exclaim, as they contemplate this picture:

"And while the wings of fancy still are free,
And I can view this mimic show of thee,
Time has but half succeeded in his theft,
Thyself removed, thy power to soothe me left."

REPLY OF JUDGE BRADY.

Judge BRADY, in accepting the portrait on behalf of the First Judge of the Court, spoke as follows:

The Court accepts with very great pleasure this portrait. Individually, I regret that I was not advised till a few moments since that the presentation was thus to be made. I have known Judge DALY for a long time—even from my boyhood—and anything designed to perpetuate his form and features must be to me a memento exceedingly precious. The engrossment upon the minutes of the Court asked for will be ordered, and the portrait accepted as the property of this Court in perpetuity.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the members of the Bar, the portrait will be suspended from the walls of the General Term room, at the east end of the City Hall, with the portraits of other Judges of the Common Pleas now occupying a place there.

Untimely End of the Stuyvesant Pear-Tree.

The well-known pear-tree planted by Gov. STUYVESANT, and which has stood for two centuries, came at last to a sudden demise during the latter part of last week. This old and famous tree stood on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, in a circular inclosure of iron railing, erected, we believe, by Mr. WAINWRIGHT, a descendant of the old Dutch Governor. It had its traditions, though it was less renowned than the famous Charter Oak of Connecticut, but like that old tree, it had been made the subject of many a sketch. Its decay was marked year by year in the declining average of its blossoms, but it was not considered beyond bearing before the occurrence of an accident which cleft the ancient trunk in twain. The destruction of this old landmark is stated to have resulted from a collision of vehicles, one of which was thrown against the tree with sufficient force to break it down. Laborers were engaged in removing the limbs and trunk yesterday, which were proclaimed obstructions to travel.

Relief for the South.

The steamer *Memphis*, which has been designated by the Navy Department to carry the contributions from New-York to the suffering people of the South, will leave to-morrow from Pier No. 1 North River, for Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Any offerings of a substantial character, either of provisions or clothing, sent to the vessel *to-day*, carefully packed in boxes or barrels, marked "Relief Commission, steamer *Memphis*," with some word designating the contents of the contribution, will be immediately forwarded and distributed. In addition to such contribution, the *Memphis* will carry a large quantity of corn from the Commission. A more timely notice of the departure of this vessel would have been made by the Commission, had they known that she would have been placed at their service.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A SMALL BURGLARY.

During Monday night JAMES MCDONALD, 30 years of age, a native of Ireland, and by occupation a waiter, residing at No. 70 North Moore-street, effected a felonious entrance into the dining-saloon of AUGUSTUS B. COMBS, Nos 16 and 18 Fulton Market, and appropriated $1 35 in fractional currency which he found in the till. MCDONALD was found in the saloon by the proprietor who caused his arrest. When arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

A COTTON CASE.

Officer GUNNISON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM BROWN, Irish laborer, residing at No. 112 Hudson-street, on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was seen by WM. VAN WINKLE, of No. 143 Front-street, to roll a bale of cotton, valued at $100, from the corner of West and North Moore streets. The cotton is the property of the Board of Underwriters. Mr. JOHN CORNWELL, of No. 10 Dutch-street, made the complaint, and the accused was held for trial.

A JUVENILE TRANSACTION.

On Monday afternoon ISAAC PISER, aged 11 years, residing with his parents at No. 73 Attorney-street, was sent to a pawn-office in the Bowery with some articles of domestic use. He obtained a loan of $2 20, and as he was returning home with the money in his hands, THOMAS and JOHN H. DAY, and an unknown confederate, made an assault and took the money from him by force, and then all three ran away. THOMAS DAY was almost immediately arrested, and his brother was secured during the evening by the Fourth Ward Police. Both of the accused were arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, and a complaint made against them by young PISER. They were both committed for trial. THOMAS is about 10 years of age, and his brother a year or two younger. The Police report that a gang of these juvenile thieves are constantly on the watch for young boys and girls coming from Bowery pawn-shops, with a view to robbery.

AN AMAZONIAN AFFRAY.

At a late hour on Monday night CATHARINE KENNEDY and MARY ALOBATT, both inmates of the tenement-house No. 14 Baxter-street, became involved in an altercation, when CATHARINE seized a stove-shovel and cut her opponent's arm severely. She was arrested and held for trial.

A SEWING-MACHINE DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.

GUSTAVE M. BERGE, a German, 25 years of age, and who styled himself a "detective in sewing-machine matters," was arrested and arraigned yesterday on a charge of having feloniously altered a bill of $16 for alleged services rendered the Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson and the Singer Sewing-machine Companies, to $26, and presented the same to their agent, MELVILLE BIGGS. The bill was paid before the alteration of the figure 1 had been discovered. The prisoner was held to answer the charge and admitted to bail.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

On the 16th inst. Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, arrested JOHN R. BACON, a merchant, in Tarrytown, Westchester County, this State, on a charge of false pretences preferred by GEORGE E. BORLAND, of No. 7 Beaver-street, who stated that on the 6th of April, 1865, the prisoner came to him and represented himself as the President of the Commercial Steamboat Company, and requested him to purchase fifty shares of the capital stock of said Company. BACON stated that they were able to pay a dividend of seventeen per cent., and that the concern was a profitable one. These representations were believed, and the complainant gave the accused a check for $5,000. BACON said he had no stock certificates with him, but would deliver them at an early day, giving a receipt for the check. He failed, however, to deliver the certificates. Mr. BORLAND also testified that he had ascertained that the representations made by the accused were untrue, and charged the accused with guilty knowledge of the same. An examination into the case was held yesterday, when Mr. BORLAND was cross-examined by defendant's counsel, though no new features were elicited. The case was then adjourned to Saturday.

A BROADWAY PICKPOCKET.

As Mrs. MARY J. ERSKINE, of No. 171 West Thirty-first-street, was passing the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street yesterday afternoon, she was jostled by a young man who suddenly ran away. Mrs. ERSKINE immediately missed her pocketbook, containing $3, and gave chase. The fugitive was arrested by Officer GRANGER, of the First Precinct, who gave the name of FREDERICK VOIGHT, but none of the missing money could be found in his possession. VOIGHT was locked up for trial. He is a resident of Hoboken, and 19 years of age.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested GEO. A. OVERACKER, aged 18, and a clerk in the employ of HENRY SCOTT, of No. 209 Hudson-street, on a charge of embezzlement. It appears that the accused collected a bill for $30, due Mr. SCOTT by Mrs. A. CROSSIN, of No. 18 University-place, and appropriated the money to his own use. He was fully committed for trial. Several other sums were also embezzled by the prisoner.

A DISHONEST TAILOR.

CHAS. KEAGER, a German tailor, of No. 90 Christie-street, was yesterday arrested by Special Detective DE VOY, of the Astor House, on a charge of having stolen $260 worth of cloths from his employer, JARED W. BELL, of No. 408 Broadway. The accused confessed the theft, and stated that he had made up the goods at home and sold the clothing. He also gave such information as led to the recovery of a large portion of the made-up clothing. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At a late hour on Monday night, as Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, who resides at No. 12 Seventh-avenue, was going homeward through West Twenty-third-street, he was met by two men, who without any ceremony struck him a violent blow in the face, which felled him to the sidwalk, after which they proceeded to rifle his pockets. Just at that interesting moment a Police officer came upon the scene, and succeeded in arresting one of the parties, who gave his name as THOMAS KELLY—the other escaped. Justice LEDWITH committed the desperado to prison for trial without bail.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

Mrs. SOPHIA C. HOFFMAN, of No. 34 West 40th-street, appeared as complainant against a young woman, named MARY BROWN, whom she charges with picking her pocket in a Broadway and Broome-street car on Monday evening. The pocket-book was not recovered as the accused was seen to hand it to a confederate who escaped. MARY was committed for trial.

A RAG DEALER'S TROUBLES.

An itinerant rag dealer, named JOHN WARREN, was yesterday arrested upon the charge of breaking into a room on the third floor of the dwelling-house, No. 217 Bleecker-street, on Monday afternoon, and stealing therefrom a quantity of jewelry and clothing, valued at $138, the property of Mrs. ANNA COMBES. He is suspected from the fact that a few minutes before the theft was discovered he was seen to enter the house and go up stairs. He was held for examination.

EXCISE CASE.

DANIEL MCGOWIN, of No. 182 Eighth-avenue, was admitted to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge of violating the Excise Law, in keeping his bar open after the hour of midnight on Monday.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

KENO AGAIN.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night Capt. DAVIS, Sergt. WEMYSS and a section of patrolmen of the Tenth Precinct made a descent upon the keno club room in the rear of the lager-beer saloon No. 189 Bowery, kept by HUGO GORSCH, where they found the game of keno in full operation, and immediately arrested the proprietor and all those in the premises. Their names are as follows: Hugo Gorsch, aged 27, Germany, proprietor; John Adams, aged 21, United States, clerk; Charles Koch, aged 30, Germany, clerk; Richard Casey, aged 32, Ireland, jeweler; John Stevens, aged 20, United States, cutter; Henry Vincent, aged 21, United States, printer; Michael Hennessy, aged 21, Ireland, cooper; Wm. Baker, aged 28, Germany, baker; Geo. White, aged 28, Germany, bartender; Geo. Striker, aged 21, United States, butcher; Chas. Barry, aged 27, United States, clerk; Geo. Stevens, aged 22, United States, clerk; Moses Heinrick, aged 31, United States, broker, (dealer;) Philip Bowen, aged 25, Germany, bartender, (look-out.)

Besides these prisoners the Police secured the pool of $6 55, 98 keno cards, one dealing globe, one table and game board, a set of mahogany balls and holder, 139 ivory checks, and 95 block pegs, beside 2 signs.

These articles were all carried to the Grand-street Station-house, and the prisoners locked up for the night.

Yesterday morning the prisoners were taken before Justice MANSFIELD at the Essex Market Court, where GORSCH, HEINRICK and BOWEN were committed for trial, and the others discharged with a severe reprimand.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

On the night of the 22d of November, 1866, the dwelling-house No. 67 Eldridge-street, occupied by Mrs. ELIZABETH HILDERBRAND, was broken into by burglars, who carried off a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel, valued at $42. No trace of the guilty parties was had until Monday last, when Mrs. HILDERBRAND learned that a woman named CLARA STRUCKEN, living at No. 73 Allen-street, had purchased several articles answering to the description of the stolen property, from a man named CHARLES SCHULTZ, in December. These circumstances were made known to the magistrate, who at once issued a warrant for the arrest of SCHULTZ. The accused was committed for trial in default of the necessary bail.

CRIMINAL FORGETFULNESS.

ELIAS AARON, a merchant tailor doing business in Catharine-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named MARKS LEVI, whom he charged with larceny. The complainant alleges that the accused came to his place of business a long time ago in search of employment, and that, out of pity for his wretched poverty, he gave him seven pairs of unmade pantaloons, which he promised to return within a week afterward. This obligation, it would seem, was entirely forgotten by LEVI, who has never returned the garments or their equivalent to the owner. He was committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

A PATENT AGENCY IN DIFFICULTY.

A Philadelphian, named JOHN NELL, who is employed as a printer on a German newspaper in that city, yesterday caused the arrest of one of the proprietors of a certain patent agency in Park-row, whom he charges with personating another firm in the same line of business, in the adjoining building, and thereby swindling him out of $22. His story is that he corresponded recently with firm No. 2 with reference to an invention of his, for which he desired to get a patent. A few days since he came to this City for the purpose of completing the arrangements with the agency parties, when, as he alleges, he stumbled into the wrong office—that of the defendants—where his greenness was taken advantage of, and he was swindled out of the money under the impression that he was dealing with the parties with whom he had corresponded. The accused was bailed to answer the charge.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

THE EXCISE LAW.

PATRICK MONTAGUE, of No. 674 Third-avenue, was brought up before the Magistrate on the charge of violating the Excise Law. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

A Card from Mr. Romer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw my name mentioned in a report in your paper as proprietor of a keno game. I beg leave to state to the public that I have no connection with that or any keno game. I am the landlord of the building spoken of.

C. ROMER, No. 87 Nassau-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN UNSAFE BUILDING—ACTION OF THE POLICE.—Sergt. BURNS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, received information on Monday afternoon that the walls of a new building, now in course of erection in Sixtieth-street, near Second-avenue, were in a very unsafe condition, and liable to fall at any moment. He accordingly repaired to the premises, and made the necessary examination. He was surprised to find that the front wall was visibly cracked over one of the large doors and the east wall bulged over twelve inches. Under these circumstances the sergeant was convinced that the walls were quite unsafe for the workmen employed on the building, and he ordered them to stop work. A patrolman was then placed in charge of the premises, with orders to keep all inquisitive persons and pedestrians away. A family residing in a house near by, who would be in great peril in case the walls gave way, were removed to a safer locality, as were several milch cows stabled in the rear of the building. The Police report that the building was being built for distillery purposes, and that OWEN MORAN, of No. 52 Thompson-street, had charge of the mason work, and CHARLES MERKLE, of East Fifty-ninth-street, the carpentering. Mr. JAMES MCGREGOR, Superintendent of buildings for the City of New-York, has been notified, and he will make the necessary official investigation.

A NEW SWINDLE DISCOVERED.—Information was lodged with Inspector DILKS yesterday morning at Police Headquarters, to the effect that an unknown man has been in the habit, for several weeks, of visiting leading downtown firms and obtaining from them invoices of goods, by means of forged orders purporting to be signed by Messrs. J. & A. BLUMENTHAL, importers of and dealers in fancy goods, of No. 309 Broadway. It appears that the goods so obtained were always delivered on the sidewalk in front of the decoy firm's premises, and duly receipted for by an accomplice, and then hastily carted away by another confederate. The aggregate value of the goods thus fraudulently secured by the trio of swindlers reaches a high figure, and the victims are among our wealthiest mercantile houses. The Metropolitan Detectives are on the lookout for the principal in this daring swindle.

CITY CAR PICKPOCKETS.—Capt. G. O. MILLER, of the ship *Burmese*, jumped on board a Belt Railroad car on Monday evening. As he was about leaving the vehicle in South-street, near Jackson, he was intercepted on the platform by a gang of pickpockets, who obtained forcible possession of a valuable gold watch, old-fashioned and made by Mr. BROWN, of Preston, England, and a pocket-book containing $25. The thieves succeeded in escaping.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—It is understood that Company F, First Artillery, the Irish companies of the First Cavalry, the Sixty-ninth and Ninth-ninth regiments, the Dungannon Volunteers, and several Fenian organizations, will parade on St. Patrick's Day. The Irish Temperance societies will parade independently, having already decided on their line of march, which will commence at Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue.

BOARDING-HOUSE ROBBERY.—During Monday night the premises No. 651 Third-avenue, occupied by Mrs. CATHARINE BROPHY as a boarding-house, was robbed of about $160 worth of personal apparel and jewelry. As there are no signs of violence on the doors and windows, besides other suspicious circumstances, the Police entertain the belief that the thief was a boarder. No arrests have been made as yet.

GOVERNMENT SALES OF WHISKY.—It is understood that no more whisky seized in this City by the revenue officers will be sold at auction, but it will be stored until further orders. At some of the late sales the whisky did not bring one-half of the tax imposed on it.

SPRING-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—A concert and exhibition will be given by the scholars of the Spring-street Sabbath-school on this and to-morrow evenings. The proceeds will be used for the purchase of a school library.

LECTURE.—Prof. H. B. SMITH gives the next lecture in the course at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, this evening. Subject: "A Summer in Germany."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY AND CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE IMPLICATED PARTIES.—Some time since two men took rooms at the American Hotel, No. 26 Fulton-street, and made their disappearance on Sunday night last. The same night the stable of JOHN GRANT, No. 7 Doughty-street, immediately in the rear of the hotel, was feloniously entered and robbed of eight sets of harness, seven blankets, five robes, &c., which being placed in a Rockaway wagon, was driven away. The thieves crossed to New-York with their plunder, and in driving through South-street, were halted by Officer FITZMAURICE of the Seventh Precinct, who demanded to examine the contents of the wagon. The driver at once left the box and ran away. Two confederates on the sidewalk, also made their escape, and the policeman took the wagon to the Station-house. It was subsequently ascertained to whom the property belonged, and the owner notified. On Monday Officers CAIN and BEDELL of the Forty-second Police, Brooklyn, arrested one of the accused parties named JAMES SANDERS, alleged to be one of the boarders at the hotel. He was locked up to await examination. The value of the property stolen is estimated at nearly $1,500.

TRIAL FOR AN ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—MARTIN MCCORMICK was yesterday tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions on the charge of having, in connection with two others, named JOHN MONAGHAN and JAMES HINESON, committed an outrage upon three sewing girls at their residence, No. 202 North Seventh-street, E. D., on the 2d of December last. The accused were also charged with burglary. The case was given to the Jury yesterday afternoon; but not having agreed at the rising of the Court, they were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. MONAGHAN, heretofore tried on the same charge, was convicted. HINESON is still to stand trial.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.—The store of W. SMITH, No. 13 Fulton-street, was feloneously entered both on Saturday and Sunday nights. The iron safe door was drilled through, but the burglars could not displace the lock inside, and left without accomplishing their purpose.....On the night of the 24th inst. an attempt was made to enter the clothing store of J. NASH, No. 45 Fulton-street, by cutting away the casing of the back door, but being unable to force the bolt inside they left without getting anything.

ARSON CASE DISMISSED.—The case of JACOB BOYER, charged with arson, was resumed before Justice CORNWELL yesterday. Defendant was accused of setting fire to an empty storeroom under a tenement house, No. 841 Atlantic-street, but the evidence proved his entire innocence, and the case was dismissed.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.—The case of JOHN C. BRAINE, on the charge of having seized the steamer *Chesapeake* on the high seas during the late war, was called up yesterday, when, on motion of counsel for prisoner, the trial was adjourned until the next term of the Court.

THE SEIZURE OF 5,000 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.—The arguments in the case of the United States *vs.* 5,000 gallons of molasses and other property, claimed by REDMUND BURKE, were concluded yesterday. The case was given to the Jury, who had not agreed upon a verdict on the rising of the Court.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further order of the Court.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned without day.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1089—Post vs. Seaman.	619—Shepard vs. the Am. Bank Note Co.
1156—Hora vs. Jackson.	1264—Ottiwell vs. Campbell.
399—Thiele vs. Bernheimer	204—Burnside vs. Brandu, Jr.
1168—Wilcox vs. Turley.	1061—Griffith vs. Jacobi.
685—Schenck vs. Bell.	516—Rorke vs. Parker.
2754—Sackett vs. Whitney.	653—Christie vs. Haskell.
397—Freeman vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.	1144—Hermann vs. Leavitt.
247—Sneicker vs. Lynch.	1172—Atkins vs. Ewell.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.	1094—Westervelt vs. The Hermetical Barrel Co.
889—Sherwood vs. Lane.	
1061—Hurley vs. McClelland.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Lee vs. Sellers.	27—Gilman vs. McClellan.
24½—— vs. ——.	50—Packer vs. Mayer.

The call commences at No. 66—The People, &c., O. Gray vs. Connor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term will be in session the balance of the month.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker J.—Non Jury Causes only—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
188—McWilliams vs. Ross.	2·2—Todd vs. Moses.
232—Knoop vs. Howe.	283—Grapanche vs. Mendez.
254—Dalton vs. Shook.	291—Green vs. Gergerman.
255—Ronald vs. Hunt.	293—Brookman vs. The Great Ship Co.
263—Freedman vs. Seaman.	294—Fielding vs. Bell.
264—Jones vs. Michaels.	295—Zimmer vs. Zimmer.
266—Colyer vs. Cummings.	306—Illig vs. Freis.
270—Bicker vs. Doe.	— —Delcamp vs. Heather.
274—Leroy vs. Hambler.	307—Hunter vs. Lafarge.
275—Ryer vs. Swackhamer.	
278—Thomas vs. Penrice.	

The Meade Claim—Its Reappearance in the Court of Claims, on its Way to the Supreme Court—The Amount Involved $1,500,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Richard W. Meade, Administrator, vs. United States.—The petitioner in this case is Commodore of the navy and brother of Maj.-Gen. Meade of the army, who has been substituted as claimant in the case, in place of Richard W. Meade, deceased, their father.

Richard W. Meade, deceased, was a native-born citizen of the United States, who, many years ago, went to Spain and became extensively engaged in commerce with that country. He was there during the invasion of the French under NAPOLEON, and continued to reside there until the year 1821. While there he entered into numerous contracts with the Spanish Government after the year 1802, and before the year 1819, which involved very large amounts of money, and his means and resources contributed largely to the support of that Government during its contests with the French. By this means Spain became largely his debtor. After the restoration of the King of Spain to the throne, Mr. Meade was seized and imprisoned by order of the Government, confined for a long period of time, and finally released only by reason of the active interposition of the Government of the United States in his behalf. Much of the history of that event will be found in the 4th vol. Am. State Papers, Foreign Relations, pp. 718, 19, 20.

Immediately after his release, on June 6, 1818, while at Cadiz, he addressed a letter to Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, informing him of a hint he had received to the effect that his just claims against the Government of Spain, and such further sum as he might advance, might be satisfied by a cession of lands in the Floridas, and desiring to know whether that would interfere with the designs of the United States, on the back of which Mr. Monroe, the President, indorsed a memorandum to the effect that no such cession would be recognized, if made after a certain date not specified. And Mr. Adams, on the 18th of September, 1818, in reply, informed Mr. Meade that in the then pending negotiation, provision should be made for the eventual adjustment and satisfaction of the just claims of the citizens of the United States, and that every attention should be paid to those of Mr. Meade.

On the 17th of January, 1819, Mrs. Meade, in behalf of her husband, transmitted to Mr. Adams a statement of his claims on Spain, which will be followed by a specific statement of the amount due from the said Government, showing the amount due him on *libramientas* (Treasury notes) then in his possession, on contracts, on damages, and on bills received from said Government, as well as his reclamation on the score of the unjust imprisonment suffered by him for two years." The aggregate of the claim amounted in 1819 to about $400,000, and now amounts to about $1,500,000.

The Government of Spain appointed a Commission to investigate the claim, which reported in its favor.

In 1819 the Governments of the United States and Spain entered into a treaty, by which, in consideration of $5,000,000, the Government of the United States unconditionally released the Government of Spain from any liability on claims of citizens of the United States, the United States undertaking to satisfy any claims of her citizens. A Commission was appointed by the Government under this treaty, to which was submitted this claim among others, and it was not allowed.

The claimant contending that the decision of this commission was no bar to his right to demand satisfaction from the United States, prosecuted his claim from that time until his death, when the present claimant was substituted, and it has since been prosecuted before Congress and the Court of Claims until the present time. A former judgment of this Court was adverse to the claim, with the dissenting opinion of a single Judge in its favor. This judgment was reported to Congress, and the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court having attached, it was referred back to the Court of Claims, merely with the view of an appeal from whatever judgment shall be rendered, to the Supreme Court, the object being to obtain a decision of that Court on the question whether this claim is embraced among those provided for by the treaty of 1819.

The cause is now before the Court, the claimants being represented by Joseph H. Bradley and Caleb Cushing, and the Government by Eli P. Norton and John J. Weed, Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor of the Court.

Liability of Steam Tugs—Unknown Rock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John B. Hinckley vs. The Steamboat A. Corning.—BENEDICT, J.—This action is brought against the towboat *Angelina Corning* to recover $2,455 damages, caused by the sinking of the canal-boat *Oswego* while being towed through the Kills by the *Corning* in May last. The *Corning* was towing from New-Brunswick to New-York, with a tow of five boats, arranged in two lines. The first tier was composed of three boats, the *Oswego* being the middle one; the other two boats formed the second tier. The tide was flood, and the wind blew freshly from the northwest. After leaving Elizabeth the tow passed by Shooter's Island on the south side, and then kept toward the Staten Island shore, running along that shore as near as was deemed safe, in order to take advantage of the slack water there. When the tow had reached about up to the ship-yard dock, which is to the west of Mushrose Reef, and, according to some witnesses, shortly after the steamboat had changed her course to pass across to the Jersey shore, as is usual with such a tide; but according to others, before the steamboat had made any such change, the *Oswego*, being the middle boat in the first tier, suddenly brought up hard and fast on a sunken rock, where it was found impossible to pull her off. She was accordingly left a total loss. No other boat was injured. This rock on which the *Oswego* struck, as is made very clear by the evidence, was wholly unknown to navigators and to residents of the neighboring locality. It is not laid down in the charts, and there was nothing to indicate its existence to persons in charge of the *Corning*. Its position has since been ascertained by actual measurement to be 200 feet out from the corner of the nearest dock, and on examination it proves to be a single stone, about five feet square, lying several feet under water at the lowest tides. Around it, on all sides, the water is deep, and the ferry-boats and other vessels have been accustomed to pass with safety inside of it wholly ignorant of the presence of such a danger. No witness says that prior to this accident it was deemed unsafe for vessels to go as near the shore as this tow did, and on this occasion the striking of the canal-boat on the rock was the first notice to any one of the presence of any danger. These facts, and they are not really disputed, make a case of misfortune where the loss must be borne by the vessel on which it fell. The steamboat was not a common carrier; and to render her liable for the loss of the canal-boat it must appear to have been caused by some negligence on her part; no negligence is here shown. The tow was proceeding at a proper speed where the pilot had a right to suppose it could safely go. No known risk was run, and no needed precaution was omitted. But it is charged that it is the duty of the pilot of a towboat to see that the tow follows straight behind, and that in this case she was allowed to hang off some distance to the leeward, and thereby the *Oswego* got upon the rock. Upon the evidence I am inclined to think, that shortly before the *Oswego* struck, the steamboat had altered her course to pass to the other side of the *Kills*, and it is quite certain that at the time of striking the tow was hanging off to the leeward, and it is doubtless true that had it been following directly behind the steamboat, the boats would have passed safely as the steamboat herself did. But whether this is chargeable to the pilot of the *Oswego*, to the pilot of the steamboat, or to the men of the *Oswego* is immaterial, for there was nothing to indicate that any danger would be incurred by the sagging of the tow. It is not the case of an undertaking by the pilot to execute an unusual and dangerous manœuvre; here the *Oswego* when she struck was where, according to all the knowledge possessed by any one, she could safely go. So long as the tow was kept at a safe distance from the shore and from all other known objects, there was no negligence in any one which can be held to be the cause of the disaster. It was simply running on a rock which the pilot did not know of, and of which, on the evidence, he cannot be chargeable with knowledge. For running on rocks not generally known even common carriers are not held responsible, (Story on Bail, sec. 516; Angel on Carriers, sec. 182;) *a fortiori* towboats should not be. In the case of the *Tempest* (Betts, J.,) the towboat was held not liable when a schooner being towed alongside was run on a rock at the foot of Temple-street. In the case of the *R. L. Stevens*, the same ruling was made, although the stern tow struck a wharf. The present case seems clearly within the principle of these cases, and the result must be the same. The libel is accordingly dismissed.

For libelant, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen; for respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

Delinquent Jurors.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

Several of the Jurors who had been summoned to attend at the opening of the Court failed to appear. The Court thereupon made an order that they show cause why they should not be attached, and in obedience to such order the delinquent Jurors were present.

The Judge reprimanded them sharply, but let most of them off without fine. One was, however, fined $25, and others were ordered to pay the expenses of the attachment order.

Criminal Cases.

Wm. Mulligan, indicted for an attempt to defraud the Government by a false paper, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Several others were arraigned, and pleading not guilty, their cases were put over and the Jury discharged till Monday next.

Trial of John Kane for Arson.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The trial of John Kane, indicted for arson, on the charge of having deliberately set on fire the house No. 159 East Thirty-first-street, corner of Second-avenue, on the night of the 12th of December, 1866, thereby causing the death of Mrs. Mary Sanford, her three children; Martha, 10 years old; Charles, 6 years old, and William, 2 years old; and Esther Mattell, sister-in-law of Mr. David J. Sandford, was commenced yesterday.

Attorney-General Martindale, and Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchings, appeared for the people, and Mr. James T. Brady and Mr. Thompson for the defence.

Mr. Hutchings opened the case for the prosecution. He said the case which the Jury was about to have submitted to them was one the details of which unfolded a transaction of extraordinary depravity and inhumanity. At the midnight hour, when the occupants of the house at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street were asleep in their beds, the prisoner at the bar, as would be shown by witnesses, he being the owner of the premises at the time, fired the building in the full knowledge of the fact that his so doing could not but endanger the lives of all who reposed therein. Before the inmates were aware of their impending fate, the flames which had been started in the cellar, had ascended to the upper floors, cutting off all possibility of escape by the stairs, and rendering any effort to get out of the burning pile almost useless. In this case escape from the flames had not been effected until persons who subsequently died had been scorched and partially roasted. A child in the arms of its flying father was strangled with the smoke, and the others, with their mother and their aunt, so badly burned as to cut off all hope of their surviving; nor did they survive. The cousin of the prisoner, George A. Sheehan, was his bar-keeper, and was on the premises at the time of the fire, and would state to the Jury when he came on to the stand how the cruel business was transacted. The prisoner owned the premises, and had an insurance thereon amounting to $12,000, besides $10,000 on his stock of liquors and fixtures in the store on the lower flower and back basement. It might be urged by the defence that the prosecution was too zealous in the case, inasmuch as the prisoner would claim to have been intoxicated at the time of the deed. He must remind them that the prosecution had no motive except to vindicate the law, and by its vindication protect the lives and the property of innocent persons relying upon it for safety. Nor had the prosecution any interest to subserve on behalf of the insurance Companies. In this matter the law was intended to protect property as well as life. And as for the plea of intoxication he would say that there was no palliation for the crime of deeds done under the influence of intoxicating stimulants which were only imbibed to aid in the execution of plans concocted when the brain was clear. It would be shown that Kane was sufficiently sober to save himself, as he was the only man who came out of the building fully dressed, and in his best clothes.

At the request of Mr. Brady, the statute relative to the crime of arson in the first degree was read by Mr. Hutchings, which sets forth that arson, when committed with premeditation, is a crime of the degree of murder.

A plan of the house in miniature, on a scale of one quarter of an inch to the foot, was exhibited, and used by counsel in pointing out the locations of the various details as unfolded by the evidence.

David J. Sandford testified that at the time of the fire he resided in the house at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

Mr. Brady said he would admit the facts as to location and the fire, as also the death of the persons, these matters constituting the outlines of the case. He proposed this for the purpose of abridging the examination, and saving the time of the Court and jury.

Attorney-General Martindale said they would avail themselves of the admission of counsel, but, at the same time, while they were ready to agree to any abridgment of the examination, there were details in the evidence which were more than mere formalities, and must give shape to the more important points in the trial.

At this point, Mr. Brady gave the Attorney-General a formal introduction to the Jury.

Mr. Hutchings apologized for that omission, and regretted that counsel had been obliged to go on without having been made acquainted.

Mr. Brady said in reply to Mr. Hutchings, "O, I knew the gentleman when you were a little curly-headed boy."

Witness—On the night of the 12th of December last was in bed at twelve o'clock; was awakened by the noise of an alarm on the street; in the house occupied by me was myself, wife, three children and my sister-in-law; was first awakened by the crying of the child in the small trundle-bed; this was about twelve o'clock; I got up; it was then that I heard the noise in the street; I thought it was driving cattle; ran to the window and looked out; saw flames issuing from the basement; then went back to the door of the room, and on opening it saw the hall full of smoke; looked out at the window again; went back to the hall and was on my way up to see if the scuttle was all clear, when I met Mr. Webb and his family rushing out; it got to be so hot that I felt myself singed; when I looked out at the window again saw a man whom I supposed to be Sheehan putting a ladder up, but it was too short too reach; went up to the scuttle, my family following me; I faltered; I had the oldest child in my arms; she was strangled at this time with the heat and smoke; saw a man on the roof whom I supposed to be Mr. Kane; he was so overpowered by his burns, that we, amidst the confusion, could not fully identify the man.

Cross-examined—Had resided in that house two months and two weeks; did not know Kane nor Sheehan before going there to live; saw the flames issuing from the basement when I looked over my kitchen window on the Thirty-first-street side; heard no explosion; did not notice the smell of kerosene; could not describe the smell; it might have smelled like varnish; did not know of any painter's materials being in the cellar.

The testimony of Dr. John Beach, who made the post mortem examination on the body of Mrs. Sandford, being admitted, was read by Mr. Hutchings.

Mr. Charles H. Ludlow, of Bellevue Hospital, testified that Mrs. Sanford died at the Hospital on the 14th of December, 1866, 26 hours after admission; she died of the burns she had sustained.

Mrs. Mina Koniger testified as follows: We lived in the basement, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street; we occupied the front part of Second-avenue, with our two children; my husband kept a barber-shop in the basement front, and the back part we used as a dwelling; at 10 o'clock my husband and my children went to bed; I heard an explosion, which awoke me, shortly after the children; I called to my husband and said, "Get up, there is a fire;" my husband then took the children out in the street; I saw fire and smoke coming through the door, near a closet which opens near the wood-house—the door where the whisky was stored; it was the only door, which Mr. Kane had nailed up to prevent any communication: I then took a broom and knocked on the floor above, and said, "Kane, please come down;" my husband was at this time in the street crying out, "Fire!" the police then took me out in the street; the explosion I heard was as loud as the firing of a revolver; immediately after the explosion I saw the fire; all of my own and my husband's property was burned up; I do not know the value of the property; I did not see any light before I heard the explosion.

Cross-examined.—By down I mean under, below; the only thing which awakened me was an explosion which sounded loud like something falling on the floor.

Julius Koniger corroborated the testimony of his wife, the previous witness; lived in No. 563 Second-avenue; hired the place August 7, 1865.

George A. Sheehan testified as follows: Was employed by Kane as his bar-keeper; some of the stock owned by Kane was purchased before I was employed by him; some of it afterward; the saloon was a drinking one, and there was a billiard-table there; I think that the value of Kane's stock of liquor could be set down at $2,600, the estimate I made at the time of the fire; in the May previous the stock was worth $4,000; I was informed by the prisoner that he had effected an insurance on his stock to the amount of $10,000 on the stock and fixtures, and $10,000 on the house; the insurance had been effected some time before the fire; I do not remember the date; Mr. Sanford had a portion of the third floor, and Mr. Kane the balance of the floor; it was my general custom to keep the store open until 3 o'clock P. M.; on the night of the fire Kane had been drinking a great many times; Kane gave me directions to close the store at 11 o'clock on the night of the fire; this occurred in the store; no person was there; he came from down stairs when he told me this; when he told me to close the store I said it was too early; Kane said, "Damn you, close the store when I tell you to;" after I closed the store I saw Kane again; his dress was changed; he was in his stockings and shirt; this was about half an hour after he first told me to close the store; shortly after this Kane went into the cellar; the only light in the rear hall was a chandelier; I saw no candle in Kane's hand; the afternoon of the fire there had been some paint pots brought to the store, and they were deposited in the cellar; after Kane went into the cellar I heard a noise as though barrels were moving; Kane was in the cellar for half an hour; when Kane came out of the cellar, I asked him if he was ready to go to bed; he told me to go back in the store; I did so, and Kane went into the cellar again; I then heard the noise repeated; Kane was there for about ten minutes; when he came up stairs he said, "go back into the store you —— ——, and wait till I tell you to come out;" Kane then went up stairs; Kane was in his shirt sleeves and stocking feet; the night was cold; after this I started to go up stairs to go to bed; at this time Kane appeared intoxicated; when I reached the first flight of stairs the smoke became suffocating; I went into the street and called out fire; I then saw a patrolman striking an alarm upon the sidewalk; I got a ladder out of the area; I then went after an Engine Company, and when I returned the building was all in flames; an hour after this I saw Kane, dressed as he usually was; at the time of the fire I met Kane at Thirty-first-street; Kane said, "Shut up about what you have seen about me going into the cellar;" at this time Kane was drunk; the next day Kane and I were going to the Fire Marshal's office; Kane said, "Keep still and say nothing, and it will be all right in a few days;" he has called upon me in the prison a number of times, and has said "Keep still and I will get you out in a day or two;" I have been in prison two months and nine days under a charge of arson; there was no fire kept in the basement before these barrels of liquor were stored; during the Summer, and up to the time of the fire, Kane's business had been dull; Kane had frequently said he hoped he could sell out the business to advantage; Kane's place had been advertised for sale.

Cross-examined.—Told Mr. Baker, the Fire Marshal, some time after the fire, that Mr. Kane had been in the cellar twice on the night of the fire; told Mr. Baker I would become a witness in the case; had been indicted for arson and locked up on this charge; Kane said he would get me out of prison; at one time he offered me money; if he had got me out of prison I would not have said anything about the matter; every time Kane came to see me he said: "Keep still and say nothing;" he gave me $50 in all to keep still; he did not owe me $50 at the time I went to prison; he might have owed me $40.

At this point the trial was suspended for the day, and the Court adjourned till to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 26.

By Presiding Justice Leonard.

Chas. H. Kerner *vs.* Robert J. Walker; motion granted for March 8. Sarah E. Clark *vs.* Marvin R. Clark; order entered 11th February; set aside; motion reheard and plaintiff's attorneys directed to discontinue upon receiving for their services $50, &c.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of petition of James Brown *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, &c.; motion to vacate assessment on lots of petitioner vacated. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 26.

By Judge Jones.

Elias Ponvert *vs.* August Belmont; extra allowance of 5 per cent. granted. John B. Fogarty *vs.* Lewis Audenied et al.; reference ordered. David Selig et al. *vs.* L. K. Goldsmith et al.; reference ordered. Robert Harvey *vs.* Jas. C. Thomson; motion to set aside attachment denied with $10 costs. Henry Wilkenseth *vs.* N. Y. Steam Sugar Refining Co.; motion denied without costs. Chas. Johnson *vs.* Merritt Price et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Same *vs.* Chas. F. Clark et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Elisha W. Chester *vs.* Joseph J. Comstock; extra allowance of $200 granted.

Charles B. Manuel Sentenced to Death.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There was a large amount of business transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. It was the last day for trials during the term, and at the adjournment of the Court the Petit Jurors were discharged. The Grand Jury came into Court and presented a number of indictments, after which they retired to their room for further deliberation.

MANUEL SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

As soon as the Court opened, and all was ready for the business of the day, Mr. Sparks, Deputy Clerk, called Charles B. Manuel to the bar.

The prisoner having been placed at the bar, Mr. Bedford said it was his painful duty to move the Court for judgment against the prisoner who was convicted of murder in that Court last week.

Mr. C. A. Golday, of counsel for the prisoner, made a few remarks to the Court on behalf of the prisoner, after which Mr. Sparks addressed the prisoner as follows: Charles B. Manuel, you may remember that you were arraigned upon a certain indictment for the murder of Henry Schlosser, by you done and committed, upon which indictment you pleaded not guilty, and put yourself upon the County for trial, which County hath found you guilty. What have you now to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you, according to law?

The prisoner muttered something very indistinctly, but he was understood to say that he supposed it was all right, but if he had had a proper chance, he could have cleared himself.

SENTENCE.

Judge Russel then addressed the prisoner as follows:

Charles B. Manuel, you were charged by the Grand Inquest of the County with having, on the 29th of December last, murdered Henry Schlosser. To that charge you pleaded not guilty, and placed yourself upon a jury of your countrymen, who, after a patient investigation, convicted you of murder in the first degree. The evidence was so clear and convincing that not a doubt could be raised as to your guilt or the motive that induced it. Your character is notoriously bad. Your previous career has been that of crime. On the 11th of November last you met in a public house a man of your own color, named Abraham Thompson. You asked him to treat you. He refused; whereupon you stabbed him in the neck and breast, nearly causing his death. On the same night you knocked down, in Thomas-street, a bargeman named Jackson, and robbed him of his watch. On the 18th of December last you were employed by a lady, living in Amity-street, to carry a trunk, the contents of which was valued at $1,500; you got possession of it, converted it to your own use, and the owner never has recovered her property, nor seen you until after you had committed the murder for which you have been convicted. The night you murdered Henry Schlosser you went to the house of Elizabeth Dykoof, No. 210 Spring-street, a half hour after, and stole the hall lamp—you were arrested on that charge, and the property found in your possession. There are other charges against you which it is unnecessary to mention. Notwithstanding all this you had a fair and impartial trial, and were ably defended. You have forfeited your life to the violated laws of your country. By the laws of God and man the punishment of the crime of which you have been convicted is death. You have nothing to hope for on earth, prepare yourself for the hereafter, by devoting the remaining days you have to live to penitence and prayer. My duty is an unpleasant one, it is to pronounce that sentence which the law has ordained for a crime of this magnitude. The sentence of the Court is, that you be taken to the prison whence you came, and on the 19th day of April next, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

Mr. Sparks then read the death warrant, which was subsequently handed, with the prisoner, into the keeping of Sheriff Kelly, who was in attendance.

The prisoner exhibited no emotion whatever, but retired from the bar as if he had received some light sentence. He was at once ironed and removed to the City Prison to await his awful doom.

A CHAIN GANG.

Joseph Wright and George Kelly pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 13th of February the prisoners went into the store of George W. Pratt, No. 22 John-street, under the pretext of desiring to purchase some chains, when Wright put a number of chains into his pocket, Kelly at the same time remarking that he would have to go to the bank and get money to pay for certain chains selected. At this point Mr. Pratt detained them and sent for an officer who arrested them. Three gold chains were found in the possession of Wright, of the value of $108. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

STEALING FROM A FRIEND.

Martin Kratt pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 6th inst. entered the room of John Engel, No. 32 Seventh-avenue, and stolen a watch and pocket-book, all of the value of $55. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged, the complainant having desired to withdraw the suit.

STOLE A POCKET-BOOK.

Jacob Lewz pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 22d of January stolen a pocket-book containing $32 from John Renker, of No. 21 Greenwich avenue. Sentence was suspended and the Prisoner discharged.

A SPOON CASE.

Charles M. Rice and Alexander Stinger pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 1st of February they went into the house of Clementina Courtney, No. 61 Downing-street, and stole a number of spoons, forks, &c., of the value of $55. They acknowledged their guilt when arrested. They are each 18 years of age, and on promise of friends to look after them they were suspended and discharged.

A BRACE OF JUVENILES.

Jesse S. Minerley, 15 years of age, and David Miller, 14 years of age, pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money, having taken from Henry L. Foote, No. 112 Fulton-street, on the 13th of January the sum of $1,111 in United States Bonds. Minerley was sent to the House of Refuge, and Miller was suspended and discharged.

A MAMMON WORSHIPPER.

Victor A. Harden pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 21st of January stolen from William H. Cateley, No. 920 Broadway, the sum of $27. He was remanded for sentence.

A BURGLARIOUS WHEELER.

Henry Wheeler, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. On the night of the 23d of February, he in company with others broke into the premises Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-street, occupied by L. H. Mace, refrigerator maker, and attempted to steal money and other property. He was remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

John Neully, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and acquitted. He was charged with breaking into the clothing manufactory of Wm. M. Blume, Nos. 393 and 395 East Eighth-street, and stealing $437 worth of clothing.

Mary Sherman, indicted for grand larceny of money from the person, was tried and acquitted. She was charged with having, on the 12th inst., picked the pocket of Arthur Woods, No. 217 Elizabeth-street, of $117.

Clark Allen, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and acquitted. He was charged with having stolen $50 from Jeremian Harigan, No. 46 Mulberry-street, on the 15th of February.

DISCHARGED BY THE COURT.

Anne Amelia Amos, Clara Knody and Mary Anne E. Dunkins, charged with receiving stolen goods, were discharged by the Court.

Thomas Hetherson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was discharged.

A Light Calendar—Assault on a Policeman—Petty Cases.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar yesterday morning consisted of 34 cases, as follows: Petit larceny, 15; assault and battery, 12; pickpocket, 1; violation of Excise Law, 5; conspiracy, 1, together with one suspended case of assault and battery.

DEFECTIVE COMPLAINT.

Adolph Cohen accused Gustav Myer of stealing from him the sum of $2 80. It appeared that defendant was employed by one Blum, a butcher, who was in the habit of sending him to collect his bills of Cohen. In this instance he collected the money and kept it. He was discharged on the ground that the money was embezzled, not stolen, and was the property of Blum instead of Cohen.

ASSAULT WITH SLUNG-SHOT.

Edward Bogan pleaded not guilty to the charge of assaulting Charles Rumpt. Rumpt found defendant in his house after 11 o'clock, last Saturday night, and ordered him out. Defendant resisted, and, in the struggle, hit complainant with a slung-shot. Found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

WANTED TO FIND HIS KNIFE.

Isaac N. Davis was accused by Maurice Levy, a brush dealer in Pearl-street, of stealing a bundle of hog's bristles worth $3 from his store. Davis is an itinerant glass peddler, and on the day before the alleged theft Levy had been attracted by his vociferous call of "glass put in," and closed a bargain with him for a pane of window glass. After doing his work he was paid the price, but the next day returned to the store and told Levy he had left his glazier's knife. Complainant watched him, and caught him stealing the bristles. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Officer Charles W. Healy complained that George Sterling assaulted him while in the discharge of his duty. It appeared from the testimony of complainant and another policeman that they were attracted by cries of murder and violent screaming, proceeding from an upper room in the house No. 77 Wooster-street. On ascending and forcing open the door, they found the prisoner in his night-clothes, and evident marks of an extensive row having taken place in the room, but did not see prisoner commit any breach of the peace. As the prisoner was preparing himself to accompany them to the Station-house, he suddenly seized a carpenter's mallet lying on the floor, and assaulted Officer Healy therewith in a most energetic manner, and then jumped out of the window, being on the second story of the house. It seems that the officers did not resist the assault with much force, as they denied having struck him at all with their clubs. Witnesses on behalf of the prisoner testified that the difficulty between Sterling and his wife was over when the officers entered the room; that they clubbed prisoner unmercifully while in the room, so that he jumped out of the window to save himself, and took refuge in a shed where the officers beat him still more, and finally took him off to the Station-house. The prisoner appeared with his head bound up and arm severely bruised. Mr. Spencer, counsel for prisoner, insisted strongly that the officers had no right to arrest the man, as they had no warrant and saw no offence committed. The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

PETTY CASES.

Teresa Franks and Catharine Reynolds were found guilty of picking pockets, and the former was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, the latter for four.

Henry Viersalt was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for stealing a saddle of veal.

Geo. Rice, a young professional, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for attempting to pick a lady's pocket on the platform of one of the street cars.

Conclius Munson got ten days in the City Prison for stealing 15 cents worth of soap. He said he wanted the soap for his wife.

There were a number of petty cases, charges of violation of the Excise Law, but none of special interest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 26, 1867.

$5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	107¾	534 West. U. Tel	42¼
65,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110⅝	826 do	42
1,000 US.6s,5-20s,C.'64	108	400 do	42⅛
50,000 do	101⅝	100 Canton Co	45
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	108	100 Mariposa Pref	22
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108⅛	300 do	22¾
65,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 New Issue	106⅞	100 do	22⅞
		100 Central Coal Co	45
200,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New	106⅝	200 At. M. S. Co	81
		100 do	82
3,000 do	106⅝	100 do	82½
1,500 do	106⅞	100 do	83
2,500 U.S.5s,10-40s..C	101⅝	100 do b10	83
10,000 do	101⅞	100 do b15	83
3,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s, First Ser	106	100 Boston W. P	26
		200 do	25¾
54,000 do 2d Ser	105⅞	5 Amer. Ex. Co	56
500 do Small	105⅞	25 Pac. M. St. Co	128¾
22,000 do 3d Ser	105⅞	500 do	127½
10,000 do	105⅞	100 do	127⅞
7,000 Tenn. 6s..x-c	67	565 do	128
26,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65½	100 do..b30.2d call	129½
1,000 Tenn. 6s,'90	90	500 do	129
500 N. Car. 6s	65	200 do s30	128
20,000 N.Car.6s......N	50	1300 N. Y. Cen	103
5,000 N. Car. 6s......x-c	50¼	100 do s30	102¾
5,000 do	50	100 Erie R b60	56
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Issue	79	100 do b30	56
		100 do s60	55¾
37,000 Mo. St. 6s	93	100 do	55⅞
1,000 do	92⅞	100 do	56
11,000 N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan....C	105¾	700 do s10	56
		1000 do	56⅛
1,000 City 6s, '87	101	12 Erie R. Pr	71
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '76	104	100 Reading R	103⅞
1,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs	98¾	100 M. S. & N. I....b30	73
2,000 do	98¾	100 Ill. Cen. R s30	116
4,000 To.& W.1st M.Ex	89¾	100 Chic. & N.W.Pref	65¾
1,000 Alt.& T.H.2d P	79	100 Cleve. & Tol	118
2,000 Tol.& Wab. 2d M	79	400 do	117¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M	101¼	300 Chic. & R. I	96
3,000 Chic.& R.I.1st M	101¼	100 do	96
7,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	98	100 do..b30.2d call	96⅛
5,000 O.& R. I.& P.7s	90¾	100 Chic., B. & Q. R	130¾
10 Bank St. of N.Y	107	6 New-Jersey C	121
10 Metropolitan B'k	124	200 P., F. W. & C	95¼
45 Bk. of Comm'th	103	1400 do	95
30 Shoe & L. Bk	112	100 do s30	94¾
90 Bank of Commerce	113¼	300 do....2d call	94¾
20 Continental Bank	104¼	100 Mil. & St. P Pr	56¼
3,146 Amer. Gold	138¾	200 Tol., W. & W	39¼
100 Chi. & Alt. R..x-d	107	100 Erie Railroad	56
$10,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110¾	500 Reading R	103⅞
5,000 Tol. & W.1M.Ex	90	100 M. S. & N. I	72⅞
200 AtlanticM.S.S.Co	86	200 Il. Cen. R	116
200 do s30	85	6 Chic. & N. W.Pf	64¾
200 West. U. Tel	42⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C	94¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser	106	20 N. J. Zinc	100
6,000 do	105⅞	350 N.Y. Cen. R	103
10,000 Tenn. 6s. N	65½	100 do s30	103
10,000 O. & M. Cer..b30	25¾	100 do	103⅛
8,000 P..Ft.W.&C.2d	94	50 Erie Railroad	56
6,000 Mor. & Essex 1st	95¾	200 Hudson R	137¼
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	90¾	100 do	137
100 Canton Co	45	100 M. S. & N. I. R	72¾
100 At. Mail St. Co	86	100 Ill. Central R	116⅛
100 do b30	86	100 Cleve. & Pitts	80½
100 do	85¾	100 Chic. & N. W....b30	36
100 do	85¾	100 do	36
100 Amer. Coal	57	100 do b30	36¼
50 Adams Ex. Co	55¾	100 do	36½
100 Central Coal Co	45	200 Chic. & R. I	96
100 do	45	100 do	95¾
100 do	45¼	1000 Tol., W. & W	39
200 Wells-Fargo Ex	56	500 P., Ft.W.& C	94⅞
250 Pac. M S. S.Co	129¾	2800 do	94¾
300 do	130	200 do	94¾
200 do	129¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	56¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 N. Y. Cen	103¾	800 Chi. & N. W....b3	35¾
200 do	103¾	1200 do b3	35⅞
100 do s10	103	200 do	35⅞
600 do	103¾	300 do s3	35¾
200 do	103¾	100 do s15	35¾
100 Erie R b5	56	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	65¼
100 do b5	56	200 do s10	64⅝
100 West. U. Tel	42¼	200 do	64¾
200 P., F. W. & C	95¼	200 At. Mail SS. Co	85¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pr....b3	22¾	200 Clev. & Tol	118¼
100 Pacific Mail...x-d	129	100 do	118½
100 West. U. Tel	42⅝	400 Chic., R. I. & P	95¾
100 do	42⅝	100 Chic.&N.W.Pf....b3	65
100 N.Y. Cen. R. R	103	100 do	65
100 Erie Railroad	56	200 P., F. W. & C....s30	94¾
800 do	56	200 do	94¾
300 do	56	100 do....s15	94¾
100 Hudson R. R	137¼	200 do	94¾
200 Clev. & Pitts	80½	300 do....s3	94⅞
400 do b3	80¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. Cer	25	800 Erie R	56¼
100 At. M. S. S. Co	85¾	200 do b3	56⅛
100 do	85	200 do s3	56
100 do b3	85	100 Mich. S. & N. I	72⅞
100 do	84¾	600 Chi. R. I. & P	95⅞
100 West. U. Tel	42¼	300 do	96
200 N.Y. Cen b3	103⅛	200 do b10	96⅛
400 do	103½	300 Chic. & N. W...b3	36
600 do b10	103¼	200 do	36
200 Chic. & N. W. Prf	65¼	300 P., Ft. W. & C	95¼
200 do s3	65¼		

TUESDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The Gold Room was firm through the morning business at 138⅞@138⅝ ℘ cent., and advanced after 2:30 P. M. to 139@139⅛ ℘ cent. The advance was attributed to private telegrams from Washington, but whether of a political or financial nature, had not transpired at 4 o'clock. The Foreign Exchanges also opened firm in the morning, but later in the day on actual transactions for the Boston steamer mail the rates on London were easier; 60 days' bills, New-York Bankers, were done at 108⅜@½, and Southern Bank at 108⅜@108⅝ ℘ cent.; 3 days at 109⅛@109⅜ ℘ cent. France were irregular, f.5.21¼@f.5.17½ to the dollar. The Customs demand for Gold to-day was nearly $700,000.

The Money market is steady at 5@6 ℘ cent. on the Government Funds and 6@7 ℘ cent. on other approved collateral, on call loan to the Brokers, and 7 ℘ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. The latter is, perhaps, in rather less favor than last week, owing to a failure of some importance, to-day, of a grocery firm, more immediately in the tea-trade, whose signature was current in the open market a few weeks since at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The Currency balances in our City Banks are on the increase, and the heavy balances in the Treasury Office are being rapidly reduced by the purchases of the Assistant Treasurer of 7.30 ℘ Cents. He bought to-day $2,300,000, making nearly five and a half millions since Monday morning.

The Public Funds were not so active early in the day as on Saturday and Monday. The 6 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1881 and the 5-20s May and November of 1862 and 1865 were dull. A fair business done in the new Consolidated 5-20s at 106⅝@¾ ℘ cent. At the close of the day there was a better demand for all descriptions, and a recovery of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the 1881 and 1862-65 classes. The 7.30s steady at 105⅞ for Seconds and Thirds and 106 for the Firsts.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was of an indifferent tone at the morning Boards, and so were the Steamship and other Miscellaneous shares, but the prices of Monday night were fairly maintained, and at the Second Boards there was quite a general improvement in both demand and prices. While New-York Central and most of the Northwest Stocks were firm, there was a strong pressure throughout the day to sell for cash and on contract the Fort Wayne Stock, the cause of the movement being much the same as the "rumor" of yesterday against Rock Island, relating to the *next* Dividend, which, as on Rock Island, in due course, is six or eight weeks off! Both the Pacific and Atlantic Steamship Stocks advanced 2@3 ℘ cent. on the morning prices.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	101¾	101⅝	Northwest	35¾	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s	111⅛	111	N. West Pref	65⅛	65⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	96	96⅛
N. Y. Central	103⅛	102⅞	Fort Wayne	95⅞	95⅛
Erie	56⅛	56⅛	Pacific Mail	128¾	130
Hudson	137	137⅛	Quicksilver	38¾	39
Reading	104⅛	104	W. U. Telegraph	42½	42¼
Mich. Southern	72⅞	72¾	Mariposa Pref	22¾	22⅞
Illinois Central	116	115¼	Ohio Certificates	25	25¼
Pittsburgh	80½	80	American Gold	138⅝	139⅛
Tennessee 6s	67⅛	67	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the Stock Exchange this forenoon:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	134½	5-20 reg., 1885, n. iss	106⅞
6 ℘ cent. 1868	132	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	106⅞
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	130	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	109
6 ℘ cent. reg'd, 1881	110¼	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	102½
500 & 1,000, 1881	110¾	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1874	103
5-20 registered, 1862	108¼	End. coupon, 1874	102½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅝	10-40 registered	97⅞
5-20 registered, 1864	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅞	7 3.10 1st series	105⅞
5-20 registered, 1865	108	7 3.10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅛	7 3.10 3d series	105⅞

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	124
Mechanics'	116	People's	125
City	200	Shoe and Leather	112
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	117½
National	110	Continental	102½
Merchants' Exch'ge	105½	St. Nicholas	103
State of New-York	106½	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	113¼	Imp'rs. & Traders	112
Ocean	101½	Central National	110
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	104½
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	110
Hanover	109	Oriental Bank	130
Irving	102		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93¾	Chi. & N. W. S'x'n B	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est	91	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	100	Del., L. & W. 1st M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	105¼	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	89¾
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	101½	Tol. & W. 2d M	78¾
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	102½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds	70
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	102	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	71¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91	Gal. & Chic., Ext	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100⅞
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85	103	N. J. Central 2d M	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch.1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867	100	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M	91½
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M	84
Mich.Cen.8 ℘ ct.'69-'72	106	Cleve. & P. 2d M	93
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s.'82	111½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	84
Chi..B.&Q.8 ℘ ct.1st M	110¾	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98¼
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	92⅞	Chi. & Alton Income	91
N. Ind. Goshen Line.'68	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	80¼
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7 ℘ c	98	Peninsula R.R. bonds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	108	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	86½
Alton & T.H. 2d M. pfd	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	81
Alton & T.H. 2d M. in.	76	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Chi. & N. W. S. F	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	91
Chi. & N. W. In't B	90¾		

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in February:

1867	$143,454
1866	94,075
Increase	$49,379

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in February:

1867	$71,947
1866	56,988
Increase	$14,959

We learn that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held on the 26th instant, Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co., was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Mr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, and Mr. LOUIS MCLANE, late of California, President of the Express and Banking Company of WELLS, FARGO & Co., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME.

The exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 26, 1867, were to the value of $4,017,029.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,655,808 85, of which $667,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $49,000; Payments, $6,528,719 76; Balance, $128,024,061 01.

We find the following in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date:

"Supreme Court of Pennsylvania: Chief-Justice WOODWARD, and Justices THOMPSON, STRONG, READ and AGNEW.

The following judgments were entered yesterday morning:

Wm. Minister *vs.* The County of Montgomery.—Error to C. P. of Montgomery County.

Opinion by AGNEW J.—Are the shares of stock in the National Banks liable, in the hands of the stockholders, to a State tax? This is the question in the stated case and it presents two points:

1. Is the taxation provided for in the State law?
2. Is it forbidden by the act of Congress?

In the 32d section of the act of 29th April, 1844, provides for the taxation of debts, accounts, contracts, stocks in incorporated and unincorporated associations and public loans. The leading intent of the law seems to be to reach money in every form of investment. With this guide to interpretation, the meaning of the stock clause is plain. It says: "Also, all shares or stock in any bank, institution or company now or *hereafter* incorporated by, or in pursuance of, any law of this Commonwealth, or of any other State or *Government.*" It is true, there were no National Banks when the act was passed, but its operation was made prospective. Unless, therefore, we deny that the United States are a Government, we must say that corporations created under an act of Congress are incorporated in pursuance of the law of another government. Those existing under the laws of other States are provided for in terms, and the expression "any other Government" must be confined to foreign governments if not applicable to that of the United States. But this would be to interpolate the word "foreign" contrary to the main intent of the act. Capital would be much more likely to run into National Banks erected in our midst than to flow into foreign institutions. Thus an immense amount of pecuniary capital in the hands of the wealthy would escape taxation if the term "government" be forced out of its natural signification. Looking at the intent to reach all kinds of money investments, we should sadly miss the legislative mark by restricting the subject of taxation to shares in foreign institutions.

In the 32d section the Legislature provided for the mode of collecting the State tax upon stocks or corporations created by any law of the Commonwealth, making the payment directly from the Corporation into the Treasury of the Commonwealth. This mode is somewhat varied, and is now supplied by the act of April 12, 1859. But this proceeding being confined to the corporations of this State, and not reaching those of other States or governments, the 32d section of the act of 1844 remains operative upon the shares of stockholders in the institutions of the latter class. Hence the decision in Allegheny County *vs.* Shoenberger, 1 Grant, 35, is not applicable to the stock in our own State Banks.

The general banking law of 1850 and the supplement of 1852, as to State bank taxation, providing for the exemption of the stock of the State banks from taxation other than for State purposes, it was held in that case that such stock was exempt from taxation for county purposes. But that does not touch the case before us. The shares of the banks and other corporations of other States and governments remain liable to assessment under the 32d section of the act of 1844.

It is equally clear that the shares in National Banks have been, by express provision in the forty-first section of the National Banking Law of 3d June, 1864, left open to State taxation as a part of the personal estate of the holder; provided the rate of taxation does not exceed that assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, and does not exceed the rate imposed by the State upon her own State banks. The language of the several provisions of the act of Congress (says Justice NELSON) is so explicit and positive as scarcely to call for judicial construction. The stated case raises no question of excess in the rate of assessment or of repugnance to the provisions of the forty-first section. It is, therefore, unnecessary, with the decisions of a superior Court before us, to say more on this branch of the subject.

The Enabling Act of 1864 applies only to the banks which availed themselves of its provisions. There are several State banks which did not, among them the old Bank of Pittsburgh, which never suspended specie payments, and yet remains a State bank. But even had all the banks of this Commonwealth gone in under the National system, leaving no State bank in existence, the law for taxing State banks would still remain, and would apply to any State bank which might arise. The question is not whether a subject of the tax may chance to be found, but whether there is a law to be applied to it if it should be found. But it is sufficient that the law stands unrepealed, and we know of at least one remaining State bank.

The judgment is therefore affirmed.

Chief-Justice WOODWARD said he dissented from the opinion just read. He had considered the subject carefully, and the more he examined it the more he was convinced that it was his duty to declare his dissent. All tax laws should be strictly construed against the Government.

Justice STRONG was not present at the argument.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to

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☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 1,882 bbls. Flour, 320 bbls. and 1,280 bags Corn Meal, 10,300 bushels Corn, 2,450 bushels Oats, 15 bbls. Pork, 687 pkgs. Cut Meats, 171 pkgs. Lard, 164 pkgs. Beef, and 525 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—The demand is limited, and prices are nominally unchanged.

CANDLES—Are quiet, but steady in price.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at buoyant prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 7,758 bags; sales of do., 4,437 bags. Stock of all kinds of Coffee here to-day 63,449 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio and Santos Coffee, 37,483 bags; of Java, 9,627 bags; of Ceylon, 3,040 bags; of Ceara, 2,700 bags; of Maracaibo, 1,706 bags; of Laguayra, 3,704 bags; and of other descriptions, 5,184 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	8,600
Galveston, bags	2,600
Mobile, bags	1,400
Savannah, bags	1,200
Baltimore, bags	8,000
New-York, bags	37,488
Total bags	56,688

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Middlings, 30½c.@32½c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,800 bales, against receipts of 9,759 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,011
Receipts last week	22,401
Receipts preceding week	25,343
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	168,616
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	395,351
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	81,903
Exports since Sept. 1	194,950
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	215,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,283,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	635,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	622,000

FISH—The demand has been limited at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request and quite heavy and irregular in price. Holders have been more eager to sell in anticipation of large receipts from California. Sales since our last have been 5,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 70@$10; common to good Extra State at $10@$10 85; good to choice do. do. at $10 90@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 65@$11 70 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 70	@10 00
Extra State	10 00	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 65	@11 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 55	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at former rates. Sales since our last 280 bbls., at $10 30@$12 10 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 15@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $12@$14 50 for extra, ℘ bbl.; sales 340 bbls. Rye Flour is in limited demand at from $7@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 280 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $2 50@$3, chiefly within range, ℘ 100 lbs. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,550 sacks, part at $13 75@$14 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat was dull to-day, and quoted down 2c.@3c. Sales were reported of 22,000 bushels No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $2 10@$2 25 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, and depressed in price. Sales since our last, 71,000 bushels at $1 07 for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 08@$1 09, closing at $1 08, for mixed Western afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for New Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and firm. We quote: Chicago and Milwaukee at 57c.@62c., and choice Ohio at 65c.@66c., and State at 67c.@68½c., in store, ℘ bushel; sales of 51,000 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at drooping rates. Sales since our last 24,000 bushels at $1 16 for Canada West, free; 93c.@94c. for do., in bond, and $1 05 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 25@$1 98 ℘ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, at declining prices; sales 25,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 18 for Western, $1 27@$1 28 for State, $1 10 for Canada, in bond, and $1 28 for do., free, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 75 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive but steady.

LEATHER—Sole has been in rather more request at previous prices.

LUMBER—Has been salable and steady.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@65c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@74c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $4 37@$11 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch, $4@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been very moderately dealt in, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 18; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 37½, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, FEB. 25.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil has been quiet since our last, although there is some inquiry. The only transaction is a sale of 160 bbls. Sperm for export, at $2 70 ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 25, 1867	441	1,070	1,000
Same time last year	3,654	2,357	83,050
Exports for the week ending Feb. 25, 1867	1,416	41	10,200
Previously	2,533	338	61,600
From Jan 1. to date	3,949	379	71,800
Same time last year	211	154	121,250

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request, from 17c.@18c. for Crude; 28c.@31c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 25,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 64x64, 11½c., early in the week; 8,000 do. 64x64, 11½c.; 13,000 do. 64x64, 11c.; 2,000 do. 64x64, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$20 90 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 87, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 87@$20 12 cash and regular way for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $16 50@$17 for Prime; $19 25@$20 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including buyers' option, March, at $21 15 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 11c.@13½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Sales 325 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand; sales, 515 boxes, part at 11c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 11½c. for Short Clear; 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb. Lard has been quoted heavy; sales since our last 1,560 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand, at 9½c.@10c., chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Western, and 10½c.@10¾c. for common to choice City ℘ lb. Beef has been in fair request and firmer at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 825 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand at from $32 50@$36 for India Mess, and $29@$32 for Prime Mess ℘ tierce; sales, 200 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at $31@$36 ℘ bbl.; sales 215 bbls., part to arrive. Butter is inactive at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is dull at 10c.@21c., ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb	27	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	30	@32
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	28	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	25	@28
Rolls, poor to good	23	@25

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	19	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	15	@16

RICE—Has been steady but inactive since our last.

SALT—Has been quiet at former rates.

SEEDS—Have been in very moderate demand at unchanged figures.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in at unaltered quotations.

SUGARS—Have been moderately active at full prices. Sales since our last, 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c.; 345 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 13c.@15½c.

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 83,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅞c.; also 58,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but firm in price.

WHISKY—Is inactive and nominal.

WOOL—Has been in rather moderate request since our last. Holders have been firm in their views and not eager to realize unless at full rates. Manufacturers, however, have been somewhat reserved in their purchases, pending final Congressional action on the tariff question.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	53@60
Full blood fleece ¼ and ¾ blood fleece	50@55
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	46@49
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@75
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ¼ and ¾ blood fleece	53@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ¼ and ¾ blood fleece	50@55
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	42@48
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@52
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Southern unwashed fleece	26@33
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	24@38
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@58
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	48@49
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@44
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,550 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sailing vessel, and 5d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; also by steamer, 100 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 200 tierces Lard and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 35s. ℘ ton. For London, 9,000 bushels Barley at 6d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol, 50 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton; 20 tierces Beef at 5s. ℘ tierce. For an Irish port, direct, a bark with 36,000 bushels Corn at 5s. 3d ℘ quarter.

Real Estate Sales—Feb. 26.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

3 front and 2 rear tenement houses and lots, Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Suffolk-st	$23,125
Five-story brick house and lot No. 24 Ludlow-st	17,425
Three-story brick house and lot No. 81 East 28th-st	12,025
Four-story brown-stone house and lot, new, No. 243 East 33d-st	10,200
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 62 Bleecker-st	30,000
Lot No. 37 West 43d-st	7,500
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 41 West 43d-st	14,100
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 43 West 43d-st	14,100
Lot west side 78th-st., 225 feet east 2d-av	2,000
Lot s. s. 120th-st., 275 feet west 5th-av	1,125
Lot adjoining above	925
Lot adjoining above	850
Plot of ground adjoining above	2,000
Plot of ground on 76th-st., 100 feet east 2d-av	3,250
4 lots n. s. 42d-st., 225 feet west 2d-av., each	3,300
Three-story brick store, house and lot, No. 260 Hudson-st., between Dominick and Broome-sts	15,750
Three-story brick front house and lot, No. 252 Hudson-st., adjoining above	14,250

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

1 lot south side 135th-st., 75 feet east 7th-av., 25 by half block	$1,950
1 lot adjoining, 25 by half block	1,500
1 lot north side 135th-st., 75 feet east 7th-av., 25 by half block	1,950
5 lots adjoining, each	1,450
4 lots adjoining, each	1,425
2 lots north side 131st-st., 410 feet west 5th-av., 25 by 99.11, each	1,150
3 lots south side 132d-st., 385 feet west 5th-av., 25 by 99.11, each	1,150
1 lot southeast corner 117th-st. and 4th-av., 26 by 95	1,460
1 lot northeast corner 116th-st. and 4th-av., 25.5 by 65	1,400
Leasehold premises, No. 249 Henry-st., lot 19 by 85; No. 113 Montgomery-st	7,200
2 lots north side 131st-st., 360 feet east 6th-av., 25 by 99.11, each	1,050

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

Two-story brick store, and lot, No. 155 East Broadway	$5,050
Two-story brick store, and lot, No. 157 East Broadway	6,525
Two-story brick house, and lot, No. 8 Rutgers-st	9,500
Two-story and attic brick house, and lot, No. 237 Centre-st	3,900
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 461 West-st	11,550
Three-story house, and lot, No. 116 Greenwich-st	20,700
Three-story frame house, and lot, No. 7 8th-st	11,050
Four-story brick house and lot, No. 58 East 16th-st	23,250
Two-story and attic brick house, and lot, No. 99 East 19th-st	10,350

BY REMSEN APPLEBY.

Seven lots, corner of 65th-st and Hudson River Railroad	$4,000
Brick building, and lot, No. 326 Greenwich-st	24,000

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now wishes to dispose of the following vehicles and harness at a sacrifice:

1 light platform coach, curtain quarter, $350, cost $900.
1 six-seat phaeton or brett, light, $550, cost $900.
1 light coal box shifting top buggy $235, cost $400.
1 light yacht body shifting top buggy $200, cost $400.
1 shifting top depot wagon $175, cost $300.
3 sets single harness $100, cost $150.
1 set light double harness $85, cost $125.
For sale separately if desired.

Apply at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 63. Every information gra[illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young girls—one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid; would like to assist with fine washing or plain sewing; are desirous of getting together, in the same place; best of City reference from their last employer. Call for two days at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker, and understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number recommended English and Protestant, and others, cooks, cooks, washerers and ironers, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, housewerkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; understand their business in all its branches; have several years of the best of City reference; can do fluting. Can be seen at No. 71 West 30th-st., for two days; none but private families.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman who is a competent seamstress; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs, and Grover & Baker's machines; and has no objection to the care of grown children. Can be seen for two days on the first floor, front room. No. 282 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; would be willing to assist with children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and can do all sorts of sewing, tucking and embroidery; no objections to go in the country; has most excellent City reference. Call at No. 66 Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has the best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 University-place, in the basement of the New-York Circulating Library.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking in all its branches; would have no objection to go to Europe with a lady; can be well-recommended. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 628 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or to take care of grown children, or would make herself generally useful; she can give the best of City references. Call at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire care from birth; is also a good seamstress; would assist with grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands making butter; no objection to going a short distance in the country; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 213 Mott-st., between Prince and Spring, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing if required. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT, to wait on a lady and do plain needlework; would wish to meet with a family going to Europe; has good City reference. Address, for two days, No. 201 West 16th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country for the Summer; understands French fluting and crimping; does up linen in style. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; no objection to do the coarse washing if required; the best City reference. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business; soups, pastry, game and dessert of all kinds—English and American; no objection to City or country. Address C. G., No. 306 East 24th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 West 27th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook for a boarding-house, hotel, or private family; city or country; good references; can do all kinds of cooking. At BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHWOman a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; city or country; is neat, economical and respectful; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 24th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or chambermaid in a small family; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 28 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; prefers to go into the country somewhere; also a thorough cook wants place, City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls, one to cook and assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman who understands washing and ironing, is a good breadmaker; understands milk and butter. Can be seen until engaged at No. 10 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT GIRL, aged 16, as nurse and chambermaid, or at any light work; can sew nicely. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a saloon or restaurant as meat or pastry, or cooking in general. Address COOK, Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of grown children and sew; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 58 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and has good reference. Apply at No. 223 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 114½ West 27th-st., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or as child's nurse; has best City reference. Call at No. 129 1st-av., near St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A Protestant and good plain cook; no objection to the country, or a little washing. Apply at No. 201 West 16th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced seamstress; would be willing to wait on a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 108 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GREAT NUMber of German girls. Apply at No. 114 East Houston-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 132 West 27th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as child's nurse and plain sewing, or chambermaid and sewing; good reference. Apply at 45 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A FRENCH NURSE in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., first floor.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands all kinds of family washing; can do fluting neatly; family washing carefully done. Apply at No. 216 7th-av., top floor, front room.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES EMPLOYMENT by the day or week; best references. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH GOOD RAPID hand, would like to get employment as copyist. Address Miss D., Williamsburgh Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, married, no children; understands the management of the kitchen, fruit and flower departments; also greenhouse, grapery, &c. Call or address, for three days, D. C., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER and gardener, who thoroughly understands both and their branches; would like the laying out of a new place; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen, or by writing to F. W., No. 878 Broadway, A. Bridgeman.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an unmarried man, who has a general knowledge of all gardening operations; will be useful in farming if required. Address for two days, J. H. Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly, and can take entire charge of any gentleman's place; the best of City reference from former employers. Address T. H., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; has no objection to take care of a small garden; best of reference. Address J. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, as clerk or salesman; has thorough knowledge of the hardware and house-furnishing goods business; can influence some trade; willing to make himself useful and not afraid of hard work; will study the interest of his employers; wages not of so much importance as a permanent situation. Address J. C. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and driving, and thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's country place; best of City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener who understands the management of hot and cold grapery and greenhouses; 16 years' practice in this country in first-class places; has the best of references; is single, 31 years of age. Address M. R., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; one wishing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and European reference. Address, until engaged, P. F., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as butler and valet, or to wait on an invalid gentleman; perfectly understands his business; the best personal reference given. Apply to W. W., No. 43 East 13th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman of long experience; has lived with some of the best families in this City; left his last employer on account of selling out. Call or address M. H., No. 118 West 32d-st., in the harnessmaker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands all the branches of agriculture in full; would work a place on shares near a good market place. Address S. S., No. 201 Fulton-st., Edting L. Peavey's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, who is endowed with Christian, religious and honest principles, to attend in an office, store or hotel, or such like. Address S. H. CONROY, No. 99 Madison-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman; has long experience and has the best of reference from his last place and thoroughly understands his business. Call for one day at the Belmont Hotel, No. 133 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN give the best of references for ability and integrity, a situation as clerk or salesman; would prefer a situation in some book-house; refers to present employer. Address for two days W. F. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR plain gardener by a married man; one child; understands his business; has been five years in one place; good reference. Address FARMER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom (a Protestant) a situation in a private family; has lived in some of the best families in the City; the best of City references given. Call or address T. B., at Graham's saddlery, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class City reference from last employer; has five years' experience, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OVERSEER BY a practical farmer, who has managed one on his own account for a number of years. Direct, with full particulars, to THOS. DIERHER, Hart's Corner, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (SCOTCH) A situation as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly, also the care of horses and general work of a gentleman's place; good references. Address T. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman or gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years experience; very best of City references. Address B. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Call on or address W. M. DEAN, No. 1,144 Broadway, or M. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who will be found sober, steady and industrious; also has a good knowledge of horses; the best of reference procured. Address J. J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; a respectable, steady man; has good City reference; will be heard of for three days. Address T. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young Protestant man; has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener, and make himself generally useful; can milk; is a Protestant. Address A. X., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business; has first-class reference from last employer. Call or address HENRY, No. 153 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE WAITer by an Englishman, Protestant, with an irreproachable character as to honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 103 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is a good plain driver; has best City references. A note left for J. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to take care of a horse. Address J. H., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman; best of references given. Inquire at the office of Dickel's Riding Academy, corner 39th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man with a small family as foreman and gardener; the best of reference given. Address for two days, T. G., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A useful and obliging man, with the best of City reference. Address M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—A YOUNG ENGLISH gentleman, graduate, first honorman, &c., of his University, who has traveled in France and Italy, would accompany one or two young American gentlemen to Paris. He is related to gentlemen in the English Commission, and would introduce his companions to the sights and society while continuing their education; or he would accept other employment, literary or educational. Distinguished testimonials and references. Address F. B. C., No. 10 West 9th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as coachmen, gardeners, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, grooms, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, house workers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at Carpenter's Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

JOHN McQUEEN, GARDENER, WANTS employment; refers to Mr. W. Thomas, No. 23 William-st. None need address who won't take me with family.

J. McQUEEN.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER AND FLOrist, used to cultivation in this country, to go to New Jersey must understand culture of grapes, berries and fruit; if married, must be without children; and wife to cook and understand dairy work: a relative, about 17 years of age, would be wanted to assist and drive when required. Address, with reference and wages expected, W. A. P., Box No. 1101 Post-office, City.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM-HAND, SINGLE; must understand plowing and the raising of a general assortment of vegetables; a steady man that will work for moderate wages and desires a permanent situation. Apply, stating wages and where last employed, M. A. B., Box No. 1,843 New-York Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH FLANNELS AND BLANKETS. ADDRESS BY LETTER,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German woman to go to Europe to wait on a lady and one child; one who understands hair-dressing preferred. Apply at No. 49 West 35th-st., before 11 or after 5.

WANTED—AGENTS—SEVERAL HUNDRED per cent. sure profit everywhere, with only $15 up. Apply privately at No. 512 Broadway, Room No. 14, 1½ stairs, or by mail.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO IS WILLING to make himself generally useful. Call from 1 to 2 o'clock at the New-York Cement Company's office, No. 34½ Pine-st., Room No. 5.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY IN MIDDLE life, of unquestionable respectability, and accustomed to good society, would be treated with, with a view to an arrangement to take the head and management of a first-class private family, hotel or boarding-house. To a widow lady desiring employment and a home this would be advantageous. Address W. M. PENFIELD, Box No. 3,135 New-York Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

TO TAILORS.—A CUTTER WANTED, YOUNG and competent. Address MERCHANT TAILOR, with real name, and salary expected; also reference. Address B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FEMME FILLE FRANCAISE desire trouver une famille pour aller en France, soit pour femme-de-chambre ou pour soigner des enfants au dessus de quartre ans. Elle peut s'engager a revenir en Amerique avec la meme famille. Apply at No. 30 West 24th-st.

STATIONERY.

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LOST OR STRAYED—FROM NO. 139 WEST 16th-st., TWO BLACK AND TAN SLUTS. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Gomersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAIRY CIRCLE and THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish and Yankee life.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, O'NEAL, THE GREAT, and the EXILE'S DAUGHTER. Characters by G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring, and a powerful company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEWDROPS AND THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MESSIAH, with the following cast: Mme. Parepa, Miss Hutchings, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. E. J. Connoley, Mr. G. W. Colby and Mr. F. L. Ritter, conductor.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Hass last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE, JOHN B. GOUGH, and THE TEMPERAMENTS, CHARACTER, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Feb. 26 by Ocean Telegraph, and to Feb. 14 by the steamship *City of New-York* at this port.

The British Government has withdrawn the Reform resolutions introduced by Mr. Disraeli, and promise to lay before Parliament a regular Reform Bill. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been further suspended for a period of three months in Ireland. Lord Russell reads the American Government a lecture for pleading for the Fenians.

It is reported that King William of Prussia is to be Emperor of Germany.

The Parliamentary elections in Italy have gone against the adherents of Ricasoli.

The first steamer of the new line between Havre and New-Orleans will leave the former port some time in May next.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions and memorials presented in the Senate yesterday were satisfactorily disposed of, after which the Army Appropriation Bill was taken up. The total amount appropriated for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau is $3,835,800. The second section relates to Gen. Grant, and provides that he shall not be removed from his present command or station without his consent, unless with the consent of the Senate. An amendment was adopted directing the disbandment of the militia in the late rebel States. Various amendments were offered, and Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the second section, which he pronounced to be in violation of the Constitution. His motion was disagreed to—yeas 8, nays 28. The bill was then read a third time and passed. A bill relative to Courts-martial, defining their powers, &c., was taken up, and, after some discussion, was passed. It goes to the House for concurrence.

In the House, Mr. Wentworth submitted the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the rumors as to corrupt bargains between members and the President. The Committee was unable to discover any foundation for such rumors, and was therefore discharged from the further consideration of the subject. In Committee of the Whole the Fortification Appropriation Bill received several amendments, after which by a vote of 67 to 58, the Committee agreed for the second time to strike out the enacting clause. Reporting to the House, this action was reversed, and the bill recommitted to the Committee. Other amendments were made, and the bill having been again reported, it was passed by the House. The bill providing for the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis gave rise to a lengthy debate, and was strenuously opposed by the members from Maryland and various others. The vote was finally taken on the bill as reported by the Committee, resulting in its rejection by yeas 37, nays 108. In Committee of the Whole, the Tariff Bill was taken up, and the clerk proceeded to read it, (a lengthy task,) which was not concluded when the hour for taking the usual recess arrived and the House adjourned until 7 o'clock. The debate was renewed at the evening session, but little progress was made, only 20 of the 275 amendments reported from the Ways and Means Committee having been acted upon.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced providing for a Niagara Ship Canal. It gives consent of the State to the United States or to any Company chartered by Congress for the construction of a ship canal in this State around the Falls of Niagara or from Niagara River to Lake Ontario; said consent to take effect when the Legislature shall pass an act for the enlargement of the locks in the Erie and Oswego Canals. The bill to establish a Board of Public Works in New-York, was made the special order for next Friday. A number of bills were ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

The Governor sent a communication to the Assembly from the Secretary of the Navy, requesting the State to cede to the United States certain lands near the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The bill providing for a Constitutional Convention was taken up and discussed at length, but no decision regarding it was reached.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rochester *Express* of Monday makes this important statement: "We learn that at a meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Directors last week, it was decided, in view of the successful working of the Atlantic Cable, that it is not advisable to expend any more money on the Russian extension at present. The distance across the Russian territory yet to be completed is about three thousand miles, and it is possible that the Russian Government may feel sufficient pride and interest in completing its connection with the Western World to finish it. In any event, the suspension of work on the line will not involve an entire loss, as there is property worth about a million dollars now on hand which will sell for as much as it cost.

The Trustees of the Boston Museum of comparative zoölogy have presented to the Massachusetts Senate the report of Professor Agassiz for the past year, consisting of learned reports on articulates, vertebrates and mollusks by Agassiz, Uhler and Anthony. The great accumulation of material obtained during the Brazilian expedition has greatly enriched the museum, although comparatively little progress has been made in arranging these specimens, and money will be required to carry out the purposes of the institution. The report will be printed by the State.

The old Albany Delavan House, for years one of the most popular of the interior hotels, has passed into the hands of the indefatigable Lelands, who are refurnishing it from cellar to attic, and will assume control on the 1st of May next. Messrs. Lewis Leland, formerly of the Occidental, in San Francisco, and Charles, formerly of the Clarendon, at Saratoga, have the immediate direction of affairs, and propose to make it one of the brightest links in the Leland chain.

The will of the late Paschal P. Pope, of Boston, has been admitted to probate, and contains the following bequests: To the Boston Society of Natural History, $20,000; to the Temporary Home for the Destitute, $10 000; Boston Dispensary, $20,000; Sailors' Snug Harbor, $30,000; Howard Benevolent Society, $20,000; Boston Provident Association, $10,000; Home for Aged Men, $30,000; Harvard College, for a Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature, $50,000.

Seth Hogshead, a son of Hiram Hogshead, of Washington, Ind., aged about 12 or 14 years, and a little playmate, were snapping caps on an old gun which had not been used for several months, and had been set by with a load remaining in it. They had snapped two or three caps when the gun exploded, the ball passing through the bowels of young Hogshead. After four or five hours of intense suffering the lad died.

A fire has been raging in the woods, in Jones County, Georgia, for several days. It commenced on Thursday morning, and on that evening presented a beautiful appearance, lighting up the horizon for miles. The tract of country burned over is some six or seven miles in extent. Considerable fencing has been destroyed but no houses.

On Tuesday last, a bound boy, aged 5 years, living with Mr. Hillary Spaulding, near Clark's Station, Ind., was missing, and was subsequently found in the bottom of a coal pit, with evident marks of violence on his person, inducing the belief that he was murdered. Mrs. Spaulding is in jail charged with the murder.

At the Union Convention held at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, Sidney Barnes was nominated for Governor and John Mason for Lieutenant-Governor. Wm. Brown, of Nicholasville, was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Unionists of the Seventh District.

Mrs. Corell, of Newmarket, Middlesex County, N. J., wife of Dr. Corell of that place, was murdered on Monday night by some persons unknown, and the house set on fire. The motive for the murder is unknown.

A cable telegram of the 26th to Wells, Fargo & Co., ticket agents of the *Great Eastern*, announces that the leviathan is now loading at Liverpool, and will sail for New York on the 20th of March.

A gift enterprise firm has disappeared from Westerley, R. I., with something like $100,000 forwarded by deluded people in anticipation of a grand distribution of prizes on the 28th inst.

The familiar Meade claim is again before the Court of Claims on its way to the United States Supreme Court, and will be found reported in the law column.

LOCAL NEWS.

Prof. Agassiz delivered his closing lecture last evening to a large audience, at the Cooper Institute, his subject being the Monkeys of Brazil. The larger portion of the lecture was devoted to a consideration of the origin of animal life, and a refutation of the transmutation doctrine which makes animal life originally the spontaneous production of nature, and in its history makes the monkey the father of man. A very large audience was in attendance, and the conclusions of Prof. Agassiz in favor of special creation, and of an intelligent ruler of the universe, appeared to meet with general indorsement.

Argument was heard yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, in the matter of the application of the Bank of New-York for a peremptory *mandamus*, to compel the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to refund the amount of taxes assessed on, and collected from the Bank, on that part of their capital stock which consisted of legal-tender notes, &c. This is regarded as a pioneer case, inasmuch as other banks in the City, stand ready to inititate proceedings, provided the Supreme Court shall decide that legal tenders are not liable to be assessed for taxes. The Court reserved its decision.

The trial of John Kane, charged with arson of the degree of murder in the first degree, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Attorney-General Martindale and Assistant District-Attorney Hutchings appearing for the people, and Mr. James T. Brady and Mr. Thompson for the defence. The case is still on.

The "Present Situation" was the subject of an eloquent lecture delivered last evening by William Lloyd Garrison, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The lecturer reviewed the condition of affairs in the Southern States, and suggested remedies therefor.

The Stuyvesant pear-tree, planted by Gov. Stuyvesant some two hundred years ago at the corner of what is now Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, was destroyed a few days ago by a vehicle coming in collision with it.

Charles B. Manuel, who was convicted of murder in the Court of General Sessions last week, was brought up yesterday, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of April next.

A large amount of business was transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and several prisoners were sent to State Prison, while others were remanded for sentence.

A lecture on the Elements of National Prosperity was delivered last evening, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Sixth-avenue, by Gen. John Cochrane.

A moderate business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were lower. Most other articles were unchanged. The freight engagements were more extensive at, however, rather easier rates.

The Demand for High Wages.—We observe an insane attempt is on foot on the part of various trade organizations to increase the rate of wages by resorting to strikes. Notably, the layers of Belgian pavement are moving in this matter. These stalwart handlers of granite cubes announce that on and after March 1 they shall demand five dollars per diem for their labor. We have no hesitation in saying that this rate is extortionate. The labor of laying pavement requires no great amount of skill, and the wages asked for are greatly in excess of what ought to be paid for such work. We doubt if artisans in any branch of industry, who have spent an apprenticeship of years at their craft, receive as much as the advance proposed by these layers of Belgian blocks, whose trade may be learned without the expenditure of much time or the activity of much cerebral power. Is it not about time that these periodical rampages of Trade Societies should cease? Will not the parties directly concerned in them profit by past experience? Have they forgotten the strike last year of the ship-joiners, which resulted so disastrously to that business, giving it a shock from which it has not yet recovered, and bringing misery to many homes? The demand of the Belgian pavement layers is probably based upon the fact that the contract for paving Broadway is to go into operation on the 1st of April. The result of enforcing it will be that a few hundred laborers from the country districts will be brought to the City, and add to the present over-stocked labor market—a calamity which the strikers would show wisdom in avoiding. These extortionate demands of workmen invariably react to their own disadvantage.

The Late Mission to San Domingo.

Private advices which we have just received from San Domingo lead us to believe that the late Seward-Porter mission to the West Indies was by no means such a failure as it was hastily proclaimed to be by those who knew nothing whatever about it. In fact, no one need be surprised if we should speedily learn that it was a success in all its parts, and that the scheme was not one hastily and crudely formed, but was the same scheme which had long attracted the attention of our Government, and which the Secretary of State himself put in the way of consummation during his visit to the West Indies a year or more ago.

When Assistant Secretary Seward left Annapolis with Admiral Porter on a Government vessel in January last, he was rightly reported as accredited on a mission to enter into negotiations with the authorities of San Domingo for securing or purchasing a harbor and port in that island as a naval station of the United States. The fine, valuable, well-known and long-desired Bay of Samana was the locality whose acquisition was to be effected, and it was to be done through the actual assent of the Dominican Government at this time in power. Now (if our advices from the island be correct) the mission of Assistant Secretary Seward was successfully accomplished; the points of negotiation and treaty were established with President Cabral, and within the present week an official agent has arrived in this country bearing a preliminary treaty which has received the sanction of the legislative and executive authorities of San Domingo, and this preliminary treaty will presently be submitted, if it has not by this time been submitted, to our Government.

This matter is one of very high importance to the United States—important in reference to our commercial interests, and to our present and future position as a great and self-defensive Power. We trust that no obstacle will impede the consummation and ratification of the treaty, and our acquisition of this West Indian station.

The Democracy on the Situation—Significant Advice.

The leading Democratic journals are waking, as from a dream. They have cherished the supposition that by carrying out the policy of "passive resistance" the South might circumvent the plans of Congress, and be restored to power free from troublesome conditions. Under this impression they recommended the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment and a contemptuous indifference to the propositions of the moderate Republicans. By "masterly inactivity," it was said, the Republican Party might be baffled, and with the unconditional return of the Southern States to the Union, the triumph of the Democratic Party would be assured. This has been the theory on which our Democratic brethren have operated during the last seven months; this the key note of their policy in conventions and in the Press.

The passage of the Reconstruction Bill, and the certainty that it will become law notwithstanding the President's opposition, are circumstances which have suddenly dispelled these and other delusions, and brought the Democracy face to face with the realities of the situation. For the first time they now perceive that Congress has both the determination and the power to fix and enforce the terms on which the excluded States shall be restored. They discover that instead of gaining by "passive resistance" the South has lost immensely; and they rightly conclude that further resistance, though it be passive, will only serve to provoke Congress to the adoption of yet harsher measures. To all but the Democracy these acknowledgments of the fact appear stale and unprofitable. They are merely the fulfillment of intimations which the Times and other Union journals published months ago. But in the quarters in which they now appear they are new; and as the deliberate verdict of the Democracy on the situation, they are suggestive, if not important.

Of course, the Democratic philosophers moralize on the alleged unconstitutionality of the policy enacted by Congress. The practical utility of this moralizing may be imagined when we state that the *World*—which charges itself with the task of supplying constitutional arguments to its party—not only arraigns the Reconstruction Bill as a violation of the Constitution, but actually spells over again the Copperhead objections to the Emancipation Proclamation, and to other measures that aided in the suppression of the rebellion. It is consolatory to know that the worst the *World* can say of the Reconstruction Bill, in its relation to the pretended rights of the rebel States, is that it ranks with Mr. Lincoln's emancipation of the slave! Both are fearfully unconstitutional in the judgment of the Copperheads.

How, then, do our Democratic cotemporaries suggest that the Reconstruction Bill shall be treated? The threats uttered amid the cheers of delegates in Connecticut and New-Hampshire, and the insolent tone of the party Press, might be supposed to foreshadow another revolution. Of that, however, there is no danger. The hosts of armed men whom a certain New-York politician promised to lead to Washington, have received notice that they may stay at home. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's wise words in the Senate have operated like "oil on the waters." There is neither resistance nor the mention of it. On the contrary, the *World*, the Chicago *Times*, the Buffalo *Courier* and other prints of that ilk, tell the South explicitly that a chance of deliverance no longer exists, and that failure to comply with the terms of the Reconstruction Bill will make things worse instead of better.

The virtue of the counsel in the case of the *World* is certainly not great. If a hope existed that armed resistance would avail, the *World* avows that it would favor it. But for this there does not happen to be room. "The hopelessness of success," quoth our cotemporary, is "the only good reason for not appealing to arms in this conjuncture." Moreover, it is confessed, "unless the South can find redress by arms, no redress is possible." And since "redress by arms" is not possible, the *World* delicately suggests to the South the propriety and prudence of accepting the situation as inevitable, and making the best terms it can with inexorable fate. We quote from the *World* of yesterday:

> "We suppose it will be found, when the South can abate its just indignation sufficiently for a careful survey, that it possesses no machinery or resources, either political or military, for fending off this atrocious oppression. If no such machinery or resources shall be discoverable, the practical question will then be, whether the South shall accept the situation under protest, or disdainfully submit to it. Were it not for the negro element of the problem, the latter would undoubtedly be the true course, as alike consistent with safety and self-respect. But the negro element complicates the question, and renders the solution more difficult. It is possible that the Republicans may, through Government patronage and appeals to ambition, bribe and demoralize Southern whites enough to make, with the negroes, a majority of the inhabitants. If they can succeed in this, they will reorganize and admit the States, and the South will thereafter be under negro rule, and will become intolerable as the residence of white men. Admitting (at least by hypothesis) that this danger is not fanciful, the question arises (and a very grave one it is) whether it is not better to 'fight the devil with fire,' by accepting the negro suffrage, which is inevitable, and controlling the negro vote, instead of allowing it to be alienated by the Republicans, as it would pretty certainly be by resistance. Whether the negro vote could be managed by planters, and whether whites enough could be seduced to make the Radical plan work, are questions that cannot be answered without more local knowledge than we possess; but we suppose all intelligent Southerners must allow that these questions ought to be well considered before taking an irreversible resolution."

"Whether the negro vote can be managed or not," may be a vital question for the Democracy. On the possibility of this "management," the future existence of the party depends. The experiment in Georgetown, on Monday, is not particularly encouraging, considered in the light of the *World*. But there is no escape from it. It will go forward despite all contingencies. And so will the Congressional method of reconstruction.

The Chicago *Times* speaks with a better reputation for sagacity. Immediately after the elections of last Autumn it advised the Democratic Party and the South to accept the principle of impartial suffrage; and there can be no doubt that had the proposition been adopted, Northern opinion would have been largely conciliated. Congress might not have been coaxed from its position as the sole master of the business of reconstruction, but its temper would probably have been considerably softened. Our Chicago namesake is entitled to point to its prophecies and the result, when it recommends a prompt compliance with the plan which is on the eve of becoming law. The terms, it reasons, "are harsh, but not humiliating," because the South is entirely at the mercy of the majority in Congress, "and they have both the ability and disposition to enforce much harsher ones." To resist is to invite deeper ruin; while "her acceptance may turn the tide of public opinion now running against her, and place her once more on the course to peace and prosperity."

With still greater frankness the Buffalo *Courier* declares "that there is positively no alternative except to accept the political situation and make the best of it."

If the South be not given over to judicial blindness, it will not disregard these deathbed repentances of the Northern Democracy. In a party sense they are futile. They will neither obliterate a remembrance of the party's course in instigating the South to resistance, nor atone for the shameless alliance of the Democrats in the House of Representatives with Mr. Stevens and his adherents. The utterances we have cited are significant, nevertheless. They are a confession that the sole remaining hope of the Democratic Party has been extinguished. And they are an unlooked-for recognition of the power and purpose of Congress, and of the indorsement of both by the opinion of the North. Mr. Reverdy Johnson discerned the truth; the leading Democratic organs accept it, and the President can have no rational expectation of deriving advantage from indifference to its lessons.

Imperial Minor Matters in France.

It was on the 21st day of January, 1793, that Louis XVI. suffered death by the judgment of the Revolutionary Assembly. In Legitimist circles this day has since been held sacred and is celebrated by impressive religious ceremonies. Even this year the staunch adherents of the Bourbon dynasty did not let the day pass without the usual demonstrations, and all the Catholic churches of Paris were crowded with mourners for the unhappy fate of the beheaded King. Napoleon himself has always, it is said, scrupulously respected this sentimental feeling for a dead monarch of an exiled dynasty, and a Paris correspondent of a continental journal, writing under date of Jan. 23, feels authorized to remark that the Emperor had expressed dissatisfaction with one of his Ministers for having sent out cards for a ball on that very day. *L'Union*, the organ of the Legitimist nobility, had a very strongly-written editorial in its issue of that date, in which it pointedly asks what France has eventually gained by killing her King, and denounces in severe language those of the official French world who could give and attend balls and dance and be gay on a day which awakens such sad reminiscences, and ought to be devoted to prayer and acts of religious devotion.

This was a direct hit against the Emperor's Minister, who forgot that there were still Frenchmen living in whose political convictions the gigantic events since the storming of the Bastile in 1789 have wrought no perceptible change. It is among these that Count Chambord, called Henry V., finds his supporters; but it is not from among these relics of a dead and buried past that Napoleon need apprehend any danger to the stability of his reign. The practical world of to-day is not to be governed by the shadows that reach over from the decayed ruins of past centuries. The Faubourg St. Antoine, much sooner than that of St. Germain, may shape the destinies of France after the present Emperor shall have passed away. And no number of *Te Deums* chanted in honor of Louis XVI. will be able to stem the torrent whenever it rushes on its course.

How the Money Goes.—It was but last Summer that Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth-street to Harlem Bridge, was graded and paved at heavy expense, as may be conjectured. It is now intended—so, at least, runs our information—to tear up this pavement for a considerable distance south from Harlem River, and raise the grade of the avenue some three feet to the level of the new bridge, which, it is hoped, may be completed in the course of the present year. The portion of the street thus raised will have to be paved over again, and the expense will be incurred twice. Penelope had a good reason for undoing at night what she spun or wove during the day, but a tax-ridden people, such as we are at present, ought to be saved a similar process. The height of the abutment of the bridge was known last year the same as now, and there seems to have been no valid reason for laying a costly pavement on a grade that is now to be altered in a twelvemonth.

The World and Its Washing.—Social reformers are always grateful for statistics bearing upon the social habits of the people, and will be especially grateful to the *World* for its frightful revelations of yesterday as to the extremely dirty habits of New-York and London. New-York, says our scientific neighbor, with its million of inhabitants, uses fifty million gallons of water in a year—we beg pardon, "annually." London, with its three millions of inhabitants, uses only sixty millions "annually." New-York, therefore, is very wasteful, and ought to be compelled to use water meters. The figures are precious as indicating a state of things of which no one has hitherto been aware; but the appended suggestion strikes us as being rather cruel. Fifty millions gallons a year, divided among one million people, gives about a pint of water per head per day. It seems a short allowance, but the *World* would bring it down to the London standard of less than half a pint per head per day. Possibly the writer may think differently, and may know that with strict economy, such as substituting a dry polish for the wash-bowl, being very careful in regard to linen, and not watering his whisky, a pint a day will serve all needful purposes. But there is a worse side still to the picture—the brewers, distillers, milkmen, boilers, burning houses, all take a tremendously unfair proportion of the popular water pint which the *World* thinks extravagant, so that that scanty measure dwindles down to a mere tiny dribble. Think of this, and then give a thought to the unfortunate Cockneys, who also have brewers, distillers, dealers in sky-blue, and a fire brigade. Why, a diurnal teaspoonful must be about all that is left them. Then, how has London degenerated? Ten years ago that city was supplied with over forty-six million gallons a *day*. Now, says the *World*, there are only sixty millions a year. We trust the *World* will go a little deeper into the subject, because it is one of some importance. As a fresh starting-point, it is welcome to an officially stated fact. The capacity of the Croton Aqueduct is 75,000,000 of United States gallons per diem (twenty-four hours.) The amount brought into the City daily at the present time is 62,320,000 gallons per diem. The gentleman to whom, in a state of great alarm, we applied, on reading the *World's* statement, adds that the latter is "more than double the quantity which could by any possibility be used by our population without gross and dishonest waste."

How Justice is Cheated of Its Dues.—The law of 1861, chapter 333, section 2, makes it obligatory upon our Police Justices or other Committing Magistrates to forward within ten days after their decision in any case brought before them, the papers connected therewith to the office of the District-Attorney. A non-compliance in this respect is punishable as a misdemeanor. This salutary statute seems to be a dead letter in this City. As a consequence, great criminals frequently escape the penalty of their crimes. Take an instance. A ruffian is arrested for a felony and committed by the Magistrate in default of bail, being confined in the prison connected with the Court, and the papers in his case are safely pigeon-holed in the iron safe in charge of the Clerk of the Police Court. After the lapse of a few weeks, during which period the memory of the crime has been obliterated from the minds of all, excepting those directly interested, and the friends of the accused meanwhile have been "bled freely," the District-Attorney at last obtains his first knowledge of the case by the service upon him of a writ of *habeas corpus* to show cause why the prisoner should not be released. Caught in a quandary, this functionary sends post-haste to the Police Court for the papers upon which to make his return to the writ. The particular clerk who has charge of these documents always happens to be absent from Court or to misapprehend the messenger. Meantime the hour for hearing the writ arrives, and the prosecuting officer, having no data, fails to put in an appearance, and the prisoner is set at liberty. This sharp practice is quite common now-a-days, and complaints are especially made on this score against the officials of Essex Market Court. Why does not some upright representative of the people bring this infamous infraction of the law before the Grand Jury, which is at present in session?

The Full of the Moon.—There is now in session at Utica, under the eaves of the Lunatic Asylum, a so-called State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood. One might reasonably presume that the purpose is to administer upon the estate of the still-born Republic of Ireland, and we cannot refrain from expressing the hope (we should like to say conviction) that the Irish Directory, now that there is not the remotest ghost of an excuse for carrying their wicked swindle further, will promptly return to the needy servant girls and day-laborers of their kindred the dollars and dimes that have been squeezed from those least able to spare for the advancement of a cause that these lying leaders held up as an assured success. Further subterfuge is useless; the little spasm in the mountains of Kerry has resulted—as all others have resulted—in nothing. To appeal again to Irishmen, or to any man, for funds to carry on this Fenian foolishness, is manifest false pretences, and the rascal who does so richly deserves five years at Sing Sing. A Fenian State Convention, forsooth! It is no more than a gathering of spirit-rappers; Fenianism was buried at Campo Bello Island, and so deep that the arm of resurrection is too short to reach it. Irishmen, beware of mock-auctions.

Negative Happiness. — We New-Yorkers growl ferociously about the weight of taxation, the enormous burden thereof, &c. But it seems that some pockets and cities in the Eastern deserts are even more overloaded than are we. For instance: Boston-the-Hub tells us that she has 200,000 souls, (or bodies at least,) from whom the tax-gatherer gathers six million eight hundred thousand dollars per year, or thirty-four dollars per soul, (or body.) With this heavy blood-letting she compares New-York, which, (if you estimate the population at 900,000, as it really is,) gets off much cheaper, as this will show: Population, 900,000; taxation, $16,800,000; tax per head, $18 67; only a little more than half the burden groaned under by Bostonians. We can hardly be expected to laugh merrily over $18 67 per head; but we have at least the selfish consolation of knowing that there are people in the world who are even worse off. Boston, we pity you; and if lending you our Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors, with a half dozen Special Commissioners thrown in, will do you any good, you are welcome to the whole lot—and we don't care a continental to have them returned.

The Old Pear-Tree Gone.

It is almost absurd, in this City of the Present, to talk of land-marks and of old times; but, if we are young we are also fast, and that which makes no more than a green old age in other nations is reckoned to be hoary antiquity with us. One after another, by the accident of fire or the design of improvement, the few relics of our city's early history have disappeared. The original fort upon the battery; the first Stadt-house at the head of Coenties-slip; the Cingle, or wall, that shut out the Indians and gave the name to Wall-street; the modest wooden Church on the site of the stately Trinity; the Huguenot Conventicle in Frankfort-street; the quaint old shops in Broad-street, with their step-ladder gables and their five-by-six panes of glass—all these have gone. Reverence has been buried these hundred years, and the "improvement" of the present day would not hesitate to run a horse-railroad through the ruins of the Coliseum or into the gate kept by St. Peter—*if it would pay*. So rampant and reckless is this cent-per-cent. business mania, that now, only 250 years after the first settlement, we have not in this City a dozen artificial monuments that possess historical value. The house and tree at the corner of the Bowery and Pell-street, in which Charlotte Temple passed her childhood; the palatial mansion in Varick-street, once the residence of Aaron Burr, are among the things that were. The statue of King George was melted into bullets; that of William Pitt was mutilated, and what remains of it is hidden away. Fifteen years ago we admired the ruins of an old house somewhere about Thirtieth-street and Second-avenue, in which a famous Dutch family once lived. When Washington retreated from Long Island to Westchester before the British troops, he rested in that house. There are people who would have preserved it for that incident alone. We are subject to no such weakness. It was last occupied as a pigstye by some enterprising Hibernian, and long ago went down under the inexorable fiat of the City surveyor who found it outside of some imaginary street line. The old sugar-house in Liberty-street, in which so many of our revolutionary patriots suffered for freedom, is gone before the "march of improvement." The old Dutch Church (postoffice) is doomed, and as soon as a new edifice can be got ready, that landmark will be torn down, and the boards on which British officers scrawled their names with ribald curses for the rebels will kindle fire in Water-street hovels. The oldest relic now existing in the lower part of the City is the ancient sugar-house on the corner of Duane and Rose streets, which, we think, bears the date of 1761—only a hundred and six years ago. There is—or was—far up town, however, a single memorial of the ancient dynasty—the last direct and certain link that held us to the true original of our City. This was the "Stuyvesant Pear Tree," standing at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street—a withered and venerable specimen, that for a dozen years has feebly held up a bunch of dead limbs with but one or two that were endowed with life—that had diminished its once prolific yield to a hundred, fifty, twenty and half a dozen pears. That old tree is gone at last; it has been practically dead for two or three years; but now it is—like Yorick's skull—quite chapfallen; it is broken down and gone forever.

Now, had there been in the withered branches of that old tree some communicative bird, what would he have said? Perhaps this: That the tree was brought from the United Provinces by old Peter Stuyvesant when he came out, under orders from the States-General to be the Governor of their Province of New-Netherlands; that in those stirring days Holland, or the Netherlands, had just been acknowledged as an independent nation; that war with England was going on, and that Van Tromp, the plucky Dutch Admiral, was blustering around the British coast, carrying a broom at his masthead, with which he proposed to sweep the Channel; that he had several fierce fights with Blake, the English Admiral, and in the last one he was killed, the English triumphed, and peace followed; that Charles II. soon after made war again, and the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter was so far successful as actually to besiege London, when the peace of Breda stopped the strife, and the stupid fools of the seven Provinces swapped off New-Netherlands (meaning this island and State of New-York) for the miserable country now called Dutch Guiana, in South America—a bad bargain. That old pear-tree rustled its leaves in wrath and sorrow when its planter—Peter Stuyvesant, the wooden-legged Governor—resigned by treaty the sword the Britishers could not take, and retired in lofty indignation to his splendid farm—at the gate to which the pear-tree stood—where he growled out the remainder of a useless life in cursing the fate that had Anglicised his good Dutch City. But we cannot trace the history of our poor old tree. When hard-headed Peter was gathered to his fathers, the tree was left entirely alone. It saw the gradual demoralization of its adopted City by the intrusion of barbarians from England, and Scotland, and Ireland, and—worse than all—from Yankee land; it saw the fugitive Huguenot and his colder brother, the Puritan, pass under its branches on their weary way to or from witch-burning New-Haven; it saw the fearful negro riot, when scores of images of God in ebony were burnt alive or hung to appease the popular wrath; it saw the tall liberty-poles that sprung from Bowling-green and the Park to signalize the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle; it saw the undisciplined troops of Washington flying across the island from the wild hills of Brooklyn; it saw that same Washington, seven years after, ride down the Old Bowerie more like a demi-god than a man; it saw the bonfires that proclaimed peace and independence, the fire-works that hailed the inauguration of the man whom "Providence left childless that his country might call him father;" it saw the crytallization of a wild people into a great nation; it saw freedom and happiness spreading over a continent; it saw another "short, sharp and decisive war," and another peace that brought glory to the country; it saw half a century following of such growth and greatness as happens only now and then in ages; it saw the accursed cloud of civil war looming in the Southern sky, and the branches that had wrestled with ten thousand atmospheric storms and triumphed over all, felt the cold spasm of death as under their withered forms marched the endless line of heroes who went forth to strike for their country and its glorious flag. Through the four years night of civil strife the old tree lingered on the very brink of the grave, as if longing to feel that it could leave its two-hundred-year home in restored peace and prosperity. That peace came—the prosperity came—the war-clouds faded away—the assurance of national permanence was manifest—the bones of good old Peter Stuyvesant rested more quietly in the wall of St. Mark's Church, and the tree he planted at his gateway more than two centuries since, having done its work, has gone the way of all the living.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant and the Military Government Bill—Corrupt Bargaining Report in the House—The Amendatory Tax Bill—Removal of the Naval Academy—Washington Correspondents' Club—The President's State Dinner.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The statement that Gen. Grant believes the Reconstruction Bill, as passed by Congress, to be unwise legislation, is not true. He did not consider the House proposition, which put in his hands power which he thought by the Constitution devolved upon the President, to be a wise thing, and Congress finally agreed with him; but as to the bill as passed, his opinion may be inferred from the fact that this afternoon he expressed his intention of visiting the President for the purpose of advising him to sign the bill.

CORRUPT BARGAINING REPORT.

Long John rendered his report this morning and subsided into ridiculous silence immediately thereafter. He admitted that no proof had been found to substantiate the charges of corrupt bargains between the President and Congress, and stated that the rumors to that effect derived their origin from the appearance on the floor of the House of two persons, known to be in the confidence of the President, who seduced certain members into private intercourse in the cloak-room, and in the statements of prominent Southerners, who had been in conference with him. Mr. Glossbrenner, a member of the Committee, stated that the subject of impeachment was never broached in any of the meetings held by the suspected members of the House; and it was also developed that in the opinion of those members, the President has been in a frame of mind to compromise with Congress, and so expressed himself in a conference with them. He expressed the reason why the charges had not been sustained was that the witnesses, newspaper correspondents principally, were men of intelligence and probity, and suggested that Sanford Conover is the only man capable of giving testimony of the character demanded by Long John. The scene was amusing, and as the originator of the farce resumed his seat, like a great school-boy found guilty of kissing a little girl against the rules, the House was convulsed with laughter. He sustained the ridicule which followed the *exposé* of his foolishness as only a man with an elephantine hide can.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

Among the most important amendments which were adopted in the Tax bill, which passed yesterday, was one proposed by Mr. Darling, to prohibit, under severe penalties, the selling of cigar boxes with the canceled stamp upon them. The special Committee on the revenue frauds found this a source whereby the Government was subject to immense loss.

REMOVAL OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

After sharp debate, in which the Maryland delegation participated, the proposal to remove the Naval Academy from Annapolis was defeated in the House to-day. The original resolutions, introduced by Mr. Schenck, which denounced Maryland as disloyal, were discussed at length, and it is probable that if they had not been so unwarrantably violent, the proposition would have succeeded.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB.

The regular correspondents of the various journals represented in Washington met to-night at the Capitol, and organized a "Washington Correspondents Club," for the purpose of promoting a higher degree of journalistic *esprit de corps*, and to enable them to maintain their position in a manner corresponding with the high rank of their profession. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. L. A. Gobright, Washington agent of the New-York Associated Press; First Vice President, Geo. W. Adams, of the New-York *World*; Second Vice President, J. B. McCullagh, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Secretary, Crosby S. Noyes, of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*; Treasurer, L. L. Crounse, of the New-York Times. Executive Committee: W. B. Shaw, of the Boston *Transcript*; James R. Young, of the New-York *Tribune*; W. W. Warden, of the Baltimore *Sun*; B. K. Elliott, of the New-York *Express*; and J. Walton Fitch, of the Boston *Post*. The membership will comprise nearly thirty gentlemen, all regular telegraphic correspondents, residents here.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE DINNER.

The President's State Dinner this evening was attended by the following Representatives: William A. Newell, Addison Laflin, S. S. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Niblack, Ulysses Mercur, Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. McRuer, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, T. E. Noell, D. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Le Blond, Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Hooper, W. Radford, A. H. Rice and Mrs. Rice, H. J. Raymond, J. H. Rice, B. C. Ritter.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was called up again to-day by Mr. Morrill, when a motion was made to dispense with its first reading, in Committee of the Whole, which was lost, (yeas, 85; nays, 50;) two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, as required to suspend the rules. The bill was then read at length, and to-night it was recommended in Committee of the Whole that the bill shall take effect ten days after its passage. It imposes a duty of four and one-half cents *ad valorem* per square yard on plain woven manufactures of cotton, drills, jeans, silesias and other twilled or tweeded fabrics, if bleached; thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* upon printed fabrics, and ten cents per pound on Marseilles bed quilts. Otherwise the Ways and Means Committee's recommendations were concurred in, and at 11 o'clock the House adjourned. About twenty votes were taken, and fifteen pages of the printed bill considered. Wool is the pending subject. At this rate a conclusion cannot be reached in committee before Friday night.

INCREASED COMPENSATION.

The "Twenty Per Cent. Bill," as it is called, increasing the compensation of the civil service employes of the Government, passed the House this morning with a few unimportant amendments, which were agreed to in the Senate, and the bill will soon become a law, to the great relief of hundreds of department clerks.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGETOWN.

The Georgetown election, which took place yesterday, affords some curious and amusing instances of the extremes to which men, calling themselves white, and believing themselves possessed of sense, will be led by their passions and prejudices. The Republican candidate, Mr. Charles D. Welsh, who planted himself squarely on the platform of negro suffrage, was elected by ninety-six majority; and the same party elected seven out of eleven members of the Common Council. The entire vote was about 1,900, while the registry was over 2,300. It is an indisputable fact that the colored vote, only about 900 of the aggregate, was thoroughly polled, for they were at the polls early, and brought out every man in their eagerness to improve the first opportunity for the exercise of the long-sought boon of free suffrage. The presence of the colored men at the polls was so distasteful to the whites that many refused to vote while a black voter was near the ballot-box, and at least three hundred registered white men refused to go near the polls. The result was that they were beaten, as they deserved to be, when they really had it in their own power to beat their opponents. A few men have even gone so far as to threaten to discharge some of their colored employes because they dared to vote at all. One of this class was brought to his senses this morning by being informed by two of his best customers, that if he carried his politics into his business to that extent, they would also carry their politics into his business by withdrawing their patronage.

FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATIONS.

The opposition to the General Fortification Appropriation Bill has continued in the House this morning, and resulted in its temporary defeat by repeating the programme of yesterday, in striking out the enacting clause in Committee of the Whole and refusing to do so in the House. It was finally passed with an amendment striking out fifty per cent. of the amount appropriated for each fort.

The New-Orleans Custom-House—Extra Compensation to Clerks—The Colombian Government—Report on the Alleged Corrupt Bargaining in the House—Affairs in Utah.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Committee on the New-Orleans Riot, who were also instructed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the New-Orleans Custom-house, have made a report on the latter branch, in which they say they decided not to attempt an investigation of matters concerning which no information had been given to them, or into occurrences said to have transpired at so remote a date as 1862, but confined their action to that part of the resolution which regarded appointments to office. The conclusions at which the Committee arrived are:

First—That it does not appear that the Collector (Mr. KELLOGG) has made appointments of persons whom he had reason to believe had been in any way connected with the rebel service.

Second—That it does not appear that Mr. KELLOGG deemed it his duty to inquire, nor has he in fact, inquired as to the antecedents of applicants for office in reference to their connection with the Federal or rebel service.

Third—That removals had been made—some of which were quite recent—of persons employed in the Custom-house, when it appeared that they had been actually engaged in rendering aid during the rebellion to the rebel cause.

Fourth—That great and continued care should be taken in the appointment of officers whose duty it is to protect the Government against fraud upon the revenue laws; that none but genuine and known friends of the Government should be appointed to office.

Fifth—That such care has been uniformly taken in all the departments of the Custom House.

Representative BOYER, one of the Committee, does not unite with the majority in this conclusion.

Sixth—That the effect of the examination and inquiry made by the Committee will be to insure the exercise of greater care in the retaining of parties now in office, and in the appointments hereafter to be made.

Seventh—That it is not expedient at this time to recommend to the House of Representatives any action concerning appointments to office in the Custom-house at New-Orleans.

The Collector, in a letter to the Committee, says of the two hundred and fifty-two employed in the Custom-house, seventy-seven have served in the United States army, seventeen in the navy, and twenty-eight have been connected with the army as clerks, or nearly fifty per cent. of the entire number. All the regular appointees have taken the oath required by law. Some persons who had served in the rebel cause obtained appointments under cover of the test oath, but whenever cases of this kind were brought to the attention of the Collector, he dismissed them.

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO CLERKS.

Great rejoicing was manifested to-day by the clerks throughout the different departments on the receipt of the intelligence that the Extra Compensation Bill had passed both Houses of Congress. Such of their number as could find time or obtain leave to visit the Capitol went thither upon first hearing the news, and returned with the details to their respective Departments, where they formed in many instances the centre of inquiring groups, who have been daily excited for some time past with regard to the measure of relief. It is expected the President will doubtless sign the bill without delay, and the disbursing officers of some of the Departments are already preparing the rolls for disbursements under the new appropriation.

THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT.

The difficulty which occurred between Mr. BURTON, American Minister at Bogota, and the Colombian Government, has been arranged here in a satisfactory manner. A new Minister will be appointed, and Mr. BURTON duly furnished by that Government with passports to leave the country, the former having been recalled.

REPORT OF THE ALLEGED CORRUPT BARGAINING IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. WENTWORTH, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate alleged political bargains between the President and certain members of Congress, made the following report:

The Committee were in session when the resolutions instructing them to report to-day were adopted, and no member had an opportunity to explain at that time the progress the Committee had made. The organization of the Committee was delayed in consequence of one of the original appointees having been excused, but since their organization they have been as diligent in the prosecution of their duties as the interest of the question pending before the House would permit. They have had frequent meetings during the sessions of the House. Indeed, they have examined witnesses as fast as the short hand reporter could write out the testimony with a large number of slips of newspapers before them purporting to come from reporters in this city. The Committee called several of such reporters before them with reference to the authority for their statements touching the matter referred to them by the House. Although those reports were as widely at variance as reports sent from this Capital usually are, yet they were all denied when traced back. Their origin is substantially as follows: Persons not members of Congress after the Southern delegation, so-called, had paid their recent visit to this city, had been quite free in intimating that Congress and the President were about to become reconciled. The reporters from their gallery noticed two of these persons, having the most friendly relations with the President, while the recent Reconstruction Bills were pending, sitting at times inside the bar of the House, when they were not entitled to do so. They saw them at other times call several members into the cloak-room, and otherwise hold private conversations with them. This attracted their curiosity to such an extent that they resolved to ascertain what it meant, and they learned that a private meeting was being called to hear a proposition from certain friends of the President, which was likely to eventuate in restoring the former friendly relations between him and the majority of Congress. And, based on this fact, conjectures were sent out and various reports made touching the reconstruction, not only of the President, but also of his Cabinet, the suppression of the impeachment, and the appointment of members of this House hostile to the President to office. The two persons alluded to, were called before the Committee. One of them testified that he had seen the President as often as three times per week during the session, in consequence of his position as a reporter, and that his relations were of the most friendly nature. His visits were principally in the evening. The other testified to his own friendly and intimate relations with the President, and to his coöperation with the person before alluded to. They had come upon the floor of the House and arranged for a private meeting at the Metropolitan Club-room. They wanted, and considered they had found, from sixty to seventy Conservative members who could, through concert of action, numerically control the organization of the party opposed to the President. They invited no Democrats to attend the meeting, and no Radicals, as they construed party divisions. The meeting was held, but many invited did not attend, and those in attendance were unwilling to act unless they were assured that the persons calling the meeting were speaking by authority of the President. This they could not then do, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that they should see the President, and if he approved of their conduct certain members of Congress were to call upon him and report at a future meeting, to be held for the purpose of hearing their report. These persons called upon the President and reported that he expressed a willingness to confer with such gentlemen as might see fit to call upon him. Members of Congress then called upon him, and a meeting was called at another place to hear their report. This meeting was on the evening prior to the introduction of the resolution authorizing the creation of this Committee. Their report was that the parties who had represented the President as desirous of finding some common ground which he and Congress could occupy on the subject of reconstruction were more than justified by his position as communicated to them. The precipitation of events in Congress prevented other meetings. Members attended one of the meetings who did not attend the other, and members invited to each attended neither. Such is substantially the testimony of the two persons who claimed that they originated this movement. They declined to give names, and the Committee did not insist upon it because they could be called should further developments render it necessary. The Committee had proceeded no further when called upon to report, and as the witnesses have had no opportunity to revise their testimony since written out by the short-hand reporter, and as there are some portions of it that ought to be suppressed if the examination is to go no further, the committee have deemed it prudent not to bring the testimony before the House. Indeed, some of it is not yet written out, and the Committee have yet been able to obtain the least knowledge of the reported propositions for reconciliation to be discussed between the President and members of Congress attending the meeting, nor have they reliable expectations of obtaining such knowledge from other witnesses, as it appears that only the disposition of the parties to reconciliation, was asserted at the last meeting, and that was but the Friday evening before the last measure for reconstruction was so unanimously supported by the opponents of the President's policy in the House. No testimony has been given, reflecting in the least upon the integrity of the President, nor has there been the least testimony reflecting upon the integrity of any member of this House. The harmonious vote of the majority upon the last Reconstruction Bill, compared with their earliest votes upon matters of difference with the President, show no inroads upon their rights, while the fact that no member of the Democratic minority was invited to these private meetings, by the professed friends of the President outside of Congress, is a testimonial to their firmness of purpose and principle. Regretting their inability to make a more elaborate report in the short space of time allotted to them, and feeling confident that whatever were originally the arrangements for bringing the House to a more harmonious action with the President, they are now effectually interrupted, the Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

JOHN WENTWORTH, Chairman.

Gen. HAZEN has addressed a letter from Jefferson Barracks to Representative BIDWELL, who had requested a report of his observations upon affairs in Utah, while there in October last. He says:

"I think it important that the Government should in some way strengthen its authority in that Territory, and at the same time increase, by whatever means possible, our friendly relations with those people, and elevate their intelligence until they come to feel that they are a part of us, and that we are their friends. Harsh measures will only the more strongly consolidate them. It cannot much more deeply embitter them; but of all things be awake to the real state of things growing up in the centre of our territory. The lands of the Territory are still held by the Government. If it is the intention to give actual title to Mormon occupants, on the same ground as to other emigrants, and I do not see how we can do less, a land office should be opened there, and a Commission appointed to settle conflicting claims. As a general thing there will be little trouble, as they have a very correct land system of their own to make it conform to the Government system. The longer that is neglected the more trouble can be expected in reconciling claims."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The monthly statement of the public debt will be published on or before the 5th of March. It will not show any very material difference from the last statement. The receipts from Customs during this month will appear to have been quite heavy, and those from Internal Revenue sources unusually small, less than the former, this being the first instance of that kind. It will exhibit a heavy increase on the gold balance, amounting to several millions of dollars, from which the interest on the ten-forties, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid. The forthcoming statement will be more favorable than that of last month, when there was an increase of the public debt caused by heavy payment of interest during the month.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES EXCHANGED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the holders of the seven-thirty notes dated Aug. 15, 1864, can now exchange them for six per cent. five-twenty bonds issued under the act of 1865. If at the time of the exchange the accrued interest on the notes should exceed the interest on the bonds, the difference will be paid by the Department. If, on the contrary, the accrued interest on the bond exceeds that upon the notes, the difference may be paid in currency by the person proposing to make the exchange, and should accompany the notes up to the first day of May. The express charges on the notes forwarded for conversion, and on the bonds returned in exchange for them will be paid by the Department.

FREEDMEN IN TEXAS.

Letters received at the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau from Brevet Major-Gen. CHAS. GRIFFIN, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, refer to very recently published statements that the Bureau in Texas had virtually withdrawn from all control over the Freedmen's interests, &c. Gen. GRIFFIN declares his purpose to exercise all power given him by existing orders for the protection of the freedmen in the most effective manner in his power, and states that every decision that the Bureau shall have occasion to make in cases of wrong and outrage inflicted upon freedmen shall, if necessary, be instantly backed up by the military force referred to, to command obedience and respect to such rulings.

SUBSISTENCE FOR REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN.

An official communication shows the aggregate amount of $539,000 expended for subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen or persons not belonging to the army for the six months ending with December last. Of this nearly $24,000 are set down for Tennessee, $88,000 for Louisiana, $170,000 for Alabama, $35,000 for Georgia, $51,000 for South Carolina, $33,000 for North Carolina, $74,000 for Virginia, $32,000 for Washington, and other sums varying from $14 to $1,100 were expended in other Southern States.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT VETO MESSAGE.

The veto of the Reconstruction Bill is ready for transmission to Congress, and will be sent to that body about noon to-morrow.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGETOWN.

The official returns of the Georgetown election show not only the election of the Radical candidate for Mayor by 96 majority, but the election of seven Radical Councilmen to four of the Conservative party. It is said that the negro vote was solidly cast for the successful candidate.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the amendatory anti-smuggling bill, by which it is provided that any foreign railroad company or corporation, whose road enters the United States by means of a ferry or tug-boat, may own such boat, and it shall be subject to no other or different restrictions or regulations in such employment than if owned by citizens of the United States.

CARPENTER'S PICTURE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The great original painting of "Lincoln Reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet," by CARPENTER, was placed over the east door of the rotunda in the Capitol to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

The Senate to-day paid JOHN D. DEFREES the compliment of unanimously electing him Congressional printer under the law recently enacted, the Republicans having previously agreed upon the nomination in caucus. The restoration of this gentleman to his former position is gratifying to his many friends, who warmly to-day extended him their congratulations.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has just adjusted the titles of 100 preëmption claims in the San Francisco Land District of California. The value of improvements in these cases range from $400 to $1,500, exclusive of personal property, which in some cases consists of from thirty to sixty horses and upward of 500 head of cattle. These improvements were made upon the land in about three years. Eighty-one of the claimants took 160 acres each; the remaining nineteen have taken 80 to 120 and upward. The whole number of acres is 14,900, of which 12,000 are fenced in, and 9,000 in full cultivation. There are 25 vineyards and 55 orchards on these claims. The Commissioner has prepared a clear site of lands selected by the State of Minnesota, in the Winnebago City land district, under an act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1859, and containing 3,515 acres. Selections were made as indemnity for certain deficient school sections in the State. They have been duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and certified transcripts have been sent to the Governor of Minnesota and the District Land Office at Winnebago City. The Commissioner has also received returns from the District Land Office at Ionia, Mich., exhibiting an aggregate disposal of 11,660 acres of public lands during the month of January last. A large portion of the land was taken up, under the Homestead law, for actual settlement and cultivation, and the remainder was located with college scrip, and military warrants and sold for cash—the sales amounting to $1,655.

SEEDS FROM EUROPE.

The Agricultural Department has received a supply of vegetable seeds and cereals from Europe, and is rapidly preparing them for distribution.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $502,616.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following decisions were rendered:

No. 114. Kelty and another *vs.* Cross et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice FIELD.

No. 124. Townsend et al. *vs.* Greely.—Error to the Supreme Court of California. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice FIELD.

No. 130. Parmalee, Appellant, *vs.* Sampson.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nevada. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice DAVIS.

No. 421. City of Galena *vs.* The United States *ex rel.* Army. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice SWAYNE.

No. 134. Boston *vs.* Forsythe. Error to same Court as above. Writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice CLIFFORD.

No. 137. Philo S. Shelton *vs.* Austin, Collector of the port of Boston. The plaintiffs in this case imported goods, which were injured at sea before arrival. The goods were entered at the Custom-house at the invoice prices, and the question was whether after every allowance would be made in the collection of duties for the amount of damage sustained on the voyage. The Court below held that it would not, and gave judgment for the Government. This Court now affirms that judgment, holding that under the act of 1799 the plaintiffs were too late in filing information as to the damage, and that under the act of 1823 such allowance would not be made after entry.

No. 128. Gilman *vs.* Lockwood.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin; judgment reversed and the cause remanded for proceedings, &c. Opinion by Justice CLIFFORD.

No. 351. Supervisors of Marshall County, Illinois, *vs.* Schenck.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice CLIFFORD.

No. 135. Purcell *vs.* Coleman, et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice GRIER.

No. 129. The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam Packet Company *vs.* Stickles *et al.*, error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to award *venire de novo*. Opinion by Justice NELSON.

No. 369. Bradley et al. *vs.* People of Illinois, error to Supreme Court of Illinois; judgment reversed and the cause remanded with directions to enter a judgment affirming the decision of the Board of Supervisors. Opinion by Justice NELSON.

No. 335. The Pacific Insurance Company *vs.* Soule; certificate of division from Circuit Court for District of Columbia; cause dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief-Justice CHASE.

No. 346. Jones, appellant, *vs.* De La Vallette & Husband; appeal from Circuit Court for District of Louisiana; appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for said District. Opinion by Chief-Justice CHASE.

No. 11. Original State of Texas *vs.* Childs et al.; motion to hear demurrer to bill set for argument first Monday in May next.

No. 152. Francis *vs.* United States: submitted.

No. 154. City of Philadelphia *vs.* Diehl; argument commenced.

ARMY MATTERS.

Brevet Major-Gen. GRIFFIN, commanding the District of Texas, has issued a circular, dated Galveston, 4th inst., placing at the disposal of the Chief Medical Officer of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Texas all medical officers and acting medical officers under his command whenever their services may be required. They are not to be detached, however, from their regular duties to which they may be assigned by order from Gen. GRIFFIN's headquarters.

Brevet Major-Gens. Q. A. GILLMORE and J. G. BARNARD have been ordered to duty on the Board of Experimental Firing.

Brevet Major-Gen. TYLER, Captain in the Second Regiment Veteran Reserves, has been mustered out and honorably discharged from the United States service from the 30th of last January.

Brevet Col. W. H. SIDELL, Tenth Infantry, has permission to delay joining his regiment until the 1st of May. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. MCALLISTER, Ordnance Department, has had leave of absence extended fifteen days.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. PETHERIDGE, United States Navy, died at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., on the 23d inst.

Chief Engineer EDWIN FILHON has been ordered to special duty on the *Dunderburg* during her trial trip.

Acting Master ROBERT BARSTOW has been honorably discharged.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA.—To-morrow evening the Academy of Music will be formally opened by a complimentary ball to Mr. MARETZEK, under the direction of many of our most respected citizens. The number of tickets to be issued was one thousand, which, with the few complimentaries, will, if sold, be quite sufficient to insure a comfortable attendance. The indications thrown out by the innermost circles of dressmaking arbitrers point to a display of superb attire, and an occasion of rare magnificence of toilette. The music cannot well be less than perfect under the guidance of the most popular maestros, and it is fondly hoped that the cuisine will be an improvement on that of days and balls gone by.

PROMENADE MATINEE.—Very many ladies who do not care to endure the expense of time, labor and cost that an attendance at the *bal d'opera* necessarily involves will be glad to hear that the "colossal orchestra" engaged for that occasion under the direction of BERGMAN, GRILL and GRAFULLA, will be at the Academy on Saturday from 1 to 4 P. M., and that at that time a grand promenade matinée will be given at the nominal price of $1. This feature will, doubtless, be as attractive as it is novel.

BERGNER'S CONCERT.—Mr. FR. BERGNER has for many years been regarded by the public and by his fellow-artists as the best violoncellist in the country. As an interpreter of classic music he has no equal, hardly a competitor, and his absence from the Philharmonic orchestra would be considered a fatal mistake. He has done much for the advancement of his art among us, and, like others of his profession is entitled to substantial reward from the public in whose education he has taken so prominent a part. Last night he gave his annual concert at Steinway Hall before a large and appreciative audience for whose entertainment the following choice programme was prepared:

Septet, E flat, Op. 20, Beethoven—1. Adagio—Allegro con brio; 2. Adagio cantabile; 3. Tempo di Menuetto. 4. Andante con Variazioni; 5. Scherzo—Allegro molto Vivace; 6. Andante con moto alla Marcia—Presto; Messrs. Thomas, Matzka, Bergner, Pfeifenschneider, Boehm, Schmitz and Hochstein.
a. Etude, Chopin; b. Second tarantelle, Mills; Mr. S. B. Mills.
Aria, "Romeo," Bellini; Miss Nettie Sterling.
Fantasie, Boehm; Mr. F. Bergner.
Fantasie, Liszt; Mr. S. B. Mills.
Ballad, Miss Nettie Sterling.
Fantasie, "L'Africaine," arranged by Theo. Thomas, for cabinet organ, piano, violin and violoncello, Messrs Warren, Mills, Thomas and Bergner.

We have space only to record the flattering reception awarded Mr. BERGNER and the entire success of the concert. The rendering of BEETHOVEN's "Septet" was singularly pure, even and apt. Where each and all were excellent, it is unnecessary to specify peculiar beauties, and it must suffice to indicate the gratifying result of the endeavor in every possible way.

MESSIAH TO-NIGHT.—In consequence of a very general desire to hear Mme. PAREPA in oratorio, Mr. HARRISON has arranged to produce HANDEL's grand oratorio, the "Messiah," this evening, at Steinway Hall. Mme. PAREPA, Miss HUTCHINGS, Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS will sing the solo parts, and the choruses will be given by the Harmonic Society, numbering over two hundred voices, in addition to which Mr. THOMAS' full orchestra; Mr. CONNOLLY at the organ and Mr. COLBY at the piano will assist and accompany.

ARION BALL.—The annual ball of the Arion Society will be given on the evening of Wednesday, March 27.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—Mr. WALLACK and his company will give "Ours" at a *matinée* on Saturday, in behalf of the Southern Relief Commission.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT AT HARLEM.—National Hall, Harlem, was densely crowded on Tuesday evening in response to complimentary invitations issued by the Harlem Musical Association for its first public rehearsal. Mr. J. E. PERRING is the conductor of the Association, and had cause to be proud of its performance in all respects. The programme consisted mainly of choruses, of which the concluding one, "When Winds Breath Soft," was most evenly rendered, and a few vocal and piano solos. Mr. PERRING, though suffering from a severe cold, sang in a very acceptable manner his own compositions, "Beware" and "Ruth and Naomi," receiving an encore after the latter. Miss LUCKEY, one of the members, performed a piano solo from "La Somnambula," and WEHLI's "March des Amazons." Her performance of the latter was remarkably fine, and would have done credit to a professional. In answer to an encore, she also played "Home, Sweet Home," with variations, in a very brilliant manner. The Association is to be congratulated on the eminent success which attended its first appearance in public.

Editor of the Times.

The recent urgent appeals for information from stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company has at length drawn forth responses from the officers of that Company. It cannot be said, however, that they have vouchsafed much information. They try, by generalities and insinuations against the honesty of purpose of the inquirers, to cast discredit upon them, and excuse themselves from responding to their calls for light.

The most recent of these responses is in the shape of a card addressed to the Editors of the *Evening Express*, of this City, signed by Mr. NORMAN C. MILLER, the General Manager here, (in reply to a communication signed "Stockholder,") headed "A Few Express Problems," which it is proposed to examine somewhat in detail, and suggest a few points upon which information is greatly desired and needed by those who are not well-paid employes, but stockholders in what is reported to be a losing business.

Mr. MILLER sets out by stating his reasons for believing that "stockholder" is no stockholder, at least in the Merchants' Union Express Company, his first reason being that men seldom attempt to depreciate their own property. This is a self-evident truth. But if the affairs of the Company are in the flourishing and prosperous condition that he would have the stockholders believe, how can the information and explanations asked for depreciate their property? Is not the statement in this connection an admission that the fears of the shareholders are well founded?

Do the facts sustain the assertion that any honest stockholder can obtain all necessary information on application at its general office in this City, or by application by letter to any of its officers?

Have the officers of the Company any right to judge whether its stockholders are honest or not, and on that ground withhold information from them? It may be, and doubtless is, a very convenient subterfuge to assume that stockholders not fortunate enough to be in the ring, are not honest, and on that assumption refuse to furnish information as to the business and expenditures of funds contributed, but such assumption will not relieve the Managers of the Company from the unfavorable inferences that their reticence hitherto have given rise to.

The large calls on the stockholders, already 25 per cent. in advance of the amount originally stated as required to establish the Company on a permanent and paying basis is just what has called forth these inquiries into its management. This is just where the shoe pinches, and excites suspicions that notwithstanding the large amount of business which it is asserted the Company is doing, its financial success is anything but satisfactory. Thus far there has been no official statement that throws any light upon the subject. The Trustees have issued to the shareholders several circulars calling for assessments, but all of them fail in giving any detailed statement of the situation of the Company, or anything but general statements of great success. The previous calls have been responded to, if not cheerfully, yet without special complaint, in the expectation that such would be the last, and that the Company, from its large business, would at least be able to defray its current expenses, and make such extensions as were required. It is true that the last circular, calling for another and still larger payment, states that it will probably be the last; but in view of past experience, what assurance or reasonable ground for expectation can the stockholders have that such will be the case? In view of these facts, are not the shareholders entitled to a full, fair and candid official statement from their officers, as to the true condition of the Company?

The information which is desired, and to which the stockholders are entitled before investing more money in what appears to be a losing concern, is:

How much of the stock has been subscribed for, and how much has been collected from previous calls?

How much has been legitimately invested in establishing the business? How much for equipment, how much for salaries, how much for right of way over railroads? How much has been expended in the purchase of real estate, and where is such property located and how held? It is inferentially stated in the last circular that one million of dollars has been thus expended. In regard to Taylor's Hotel, in this City, which it is understood has been purchased for the Company, it has been ascertained that there is yet a mortgage upon it for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the title to the property now stands, not in the name of the Company, but in that of one of its Trustees, individually. Has, other real estate been purchased in the same manner, and does the Company in reality own in its own name, or is there held for it legally in trust, any of this property for which one million of dollars has been expended?

In view of the fact that under the organization of the Company each stockholder is liable for all the legal obligations of the Company to the extent of his means, this information is very essential before further investments are made. It is publicly asserted that the Company, notwithstanding its large business, is losing from five thousand to ten thousand dollars per day, and that at the rates at which it is doing business the larger its business the greater its deficit of receipts in proportion to its expenditures. If the Company is doing this large and profitable business which the stockholders are led to infer from the late circular, and the statement of Mr. MILLER, why is another million and six hundred thousand dollars necessary? Is it desired to purchase some real estate or increase the equipment which the Trustees assert already exceeds that of any other Company? Or is the money required to pay the current expenses of the business which is being done at a loss?

Mr. MILLER thinks that the strongest reason for believing that "Shareholder," to whose communication his is in reply, is not a stockholder of the Merchants' Union Express Company is, that he is evidently in an unhappy state of mind; and facetiously remarks: "Our stockholders are not melancholy. Why should they be?" Why, indeed! when they are only called upon for sixteen hundred thousand dollars at a time? Perhaps some of the more unreasonable of them may be inclined to melancholy, as they see their money vanish in the apparently bottomless pit of an unprofitable enterprise. It may cause them melancholy forebodings when they recollect the fate of the National Express Company, of which Gen. JO. JOHNSTON was President, which was started with similar promises to its stockholders of small calls and large dividends. The result of that experiment is too recent to need any detailed reference. Like this Company, its stockholders were personally liable for its indebtedness, and many of them are now being sued by its creditors. Call after call was made upon its stock until the subscribers refused to respond further, and the Company was compelled to suspend its business and passed into the hands of receivers to save for its creditors what remained of its assets.

I sincerely hope that this may not be the fate of the Merchants' Union, but certainly the possibility may give cause for melancholy on the part of its stockholders.

If the proportions of the little financial problems which Mr. MILLER propounds were fairly stated, even his interested imagination could not well draw consolation from them, and certainly, however natural it may be for men to rejoice over the misfortunes of their neighbors, or to derive comfort from the fact that others are suffering in greater proportion than themselves, there is no such consolation to be found in this case.

Unfortunately the depreciation on the stock of the Merchants' Union is not on the par value of the stock, but on the amount paid in, while on the old company's stock the depreciation is on the value above par value.

Three million four hundred thousand dollars have been or should have been paid in on the previous calls, when we were told that at most two millions would be required to establish the company. It certainly cannot have taken so much to equip the company ready for business. This amount would have bought a great many horses, wagons, safes and carpet bags. It would have fitted up a great many offices and paid liberally for rights of way on railroads. Even deducting the one million of dollars expended for real estate and more than the amount originally asked for remains. In addition to this five months of such successful business, must have produced large current receipts. Why then are we called upon for this additional million and six hundred thousand dollars? Is it not fair for the stockholders in the absence of the information asked for to infer that it has been and is to be expended in defraying current expenses and losses of the business? And is it to be wondered at that they are reluctant to make further contributions? Is it not fair and reasonable to presume that after a few months this additional amount will be expended and they be called upon to pay other heavy assessments? Let us then by all means have this information, and do not require the stockholders, even if their honesty may be questioned, to *go it blind any longer*.

Mr. MILLER asserts that 95 per cent. of its stockholders are *heavy* shippers of express freight, and that their losses by depreciation of stock are compensated by the reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. in the charges on their freight. It is hardly to be presumed that so large a percentage of the stockholders are *heavy* shippers of express freight, and it is but little consolation to them even to pay out directly what they may save indirectly. Besides, they have to pay not only for the losses on the transportation of their own freight, but also upon that of others who own no express stock, and who really make a profit out of this competition. A large number of the stockholders of the Company, however, are not *heavy shippers* of express freight, and these desire not only that rates shall be reduced, but that the Company shall at least pay its working expenses. For them there is no consolation possible, except to know how their money goes, and, if possible, stop the squandering of further contributions.

It is certainly fortunate for Mr. MILLER and the other officers and employes of the Company, if it be true, as he states, that the payments on the last call are being made more generally and promptly than on previous ones, for it insures them a continuance of the receipt of their good salaries for some months more. There is reason, however, for believing that on this point there is some mistake. The contrary is understood to be the case, and that stockholders are beginning to consider whether it would not be better to abandon what they have already invested rather than go on indefinitely responding to calls for money, for the expenditure of which they have no explanation or account, and in a business which they have every reason to believe is increasingly unprofitable.

Let us, then, have the desired information, not necessarily through the public prints, but through circulars which can be confidentially furnished to those interested, and perhaps reëstablish the decreasing confidence of MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

The Express Controversy.

From the Stockholder.

The battle between the Express Companies turns out to be a real one, and what the public will rejoice in, the new Company is an actual and not a pretended rival of the express concerns embraced in the old combination which at one time seemed to have fixed itself upon the country as an ungovernable and unassailable monopoly. Let us be thankful for so much.

In their warfare upon the new Company known as the Merchants' Union Express, the combined companies might be expected to display the same overbearing deportment and the like unscrupulous modes of dealing which they had so successfully employed in the treatment of the public, their customers. They have even improved upon this, and devices are resorted to in the attempt to depress the stock of the new concern which surpasses anything hitherto known even among the most disreputable performances of Wall-street. The latest dodge which has come under our observation is a notice widely published in the newspapers, over a score of signatures, unknown and obscure, with a few exceptions, but conspicuously printed, of which the following is the tenor:

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned, former stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company, a joint stock association, organized under the general laws of the State of New-York, under which all stockholders are held individually liable as far as they are able to pay, hereby give notice of having disposed of their stock in said Company, with all right, title, and interest therein; and that they are not liable for any debts of said Company, its officers or employes, contracted after the date of such sale, as entered opposite their respective names.

Then follow the names which we have characterized.

As might be expected from persons who would lend themselves to such a device, wherein they are plainly cat's-paws of the rival companies, there is no good law and no good sense in this notice. Instead of being "individually liable as far as they are able to pay," stockholders are only liable to the extent of their stock—though in this case one might guess that this might amount to the same thing, inasmuch as the "liability" of persons who would so recklessly let their names be appended to such a notice would be of no pecuniary consequence any way. Again, they say "that they are not liable for any debts of said Company, &c., contracted after the date of the sale of their stock." This is another blunder in law. The twenty-fourth section of the statute they refer to in their notice reads as follows:

SECTION 24. No stockholder shall be personally liable for the payment of any debt contracted by any company formed under this act, which is not to be paid in one year after the debt is created, nor unless a suit for the collection of such debt shall be brought against such company within one year after the debt shall become due; *and no suit shall be brought against any stockholder who shall cease to be a stockholder in any such company, for any debt so contracted, unless the same shall be commenced within* TWO YEARS *from the time he shall have ceased to be a stockholder in such company, nor until an execution against the company shall have been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.*

So if these persons were ever liable, which is probably a matter of no consequence any way, they will continue to be liable for two years after they disposed of their stock, if they ever had any stock, which may be doubtful.

But there is probably no liability of stockholders in the case under consideration. We will briefly state the cases in which stockholders are individually under the general Corporation Laws of New-York, for Company debts.

First—They are liable to creditors until the whole amount of capital stock fixed and audited by the Company shall have been paid in and certificate thereof recorded.

Secondly—They are liable for debts that may be due and owing to laborers, servants and apprentices, for services performed by the Company.

The Trustees are liable for the Company's debts in certain contingencies, which need not be here enumerated.

And the liability of stockholders is in all cases qualified and controlled by the twenty-fourth section above quoted, the force of which cannot be got rid of by all the newspaper notices in the world.

There is no individual liabilities in this Company other or different from all Express Companies, inasmuch as they are all organized under the same statutes. In one particular, however, we see it stated, the Merchants' Union Company have taken care to guard their shareholders, since their articles of association in terms *prohibit any officer or agent from contracting debts beyond the amount of funds at any time on hand*. We learn that the Company has about $700,000 invested in United States securities, a comfortable reserve fund, and we trust they will use that and all other opportunities in a way so effective that the old companies may regret they had not heeded old Polonius' advice: "Beware of entrance to a quarrel."

It is a good fight, and since it appears to be an earnest one, and not an advertising device resorted to to sell stock, we hope the Merchants' Express Company will go on and draw out all the dodges which the old concerns are capable of. The Springfield *Republican*, in a late number, doubtless correctly indicates the state of the case in a paragraph which we copy as follows:

"The friends of the Merchants' Union Express say the attacks on its management in the name of dissatisfied stockholders are devices of the enemy—that parties representing the old companies have bought into the new, with a view of making trouble. This is quite likely. There are 'many holes in a skimmer,' and the new express is certainly worrying the old a good deal by the large amount of business it is taking away, and the great reduction in prices to which it has led."

Very Important to Cotton Manufacturers.

BUTTON-HOLES DONE AWAY WITH.

From the Scientific American.

The use of buttons so made that they can be attached to the clothing without stitching by needles is becoming quite general, and an extensive use thereof has satisfied the public of the real value of the improvement. The man who has no wife may now step into almost any store, buy buttons of any pattern and attach them to his dress in a twinkling. One of the earliest manufacturing companies that engaged in this sort of button-making is said to be now in the enjoyment of the princely profit of $250,000 a year.

We have lately examined a very excellent improvement in this class of patented buttons, shown to us by Mr. P. CHABIATTE, No. 587 Greenwich-street, New-York, which presents several superior points, of which one of the most striking is that it does away with the necessity of button-holes, thus saving labor and preventing wear of the garment. The use of rubber is also dispensed with; the parts are all of the simplest form and easily made by the usual mechanism; the mode of attachment is convenient; the buttons may be quickly applied or removed from the clothing, and the fastening is very secure. Altogether the invention is one of the best of its class that we have seen and is worthy of general introduction.—*Advertisement.*

A Perfect Success.

Your machine is, in our estimation, *a perfect success*. If anything, it is better than it has been recommended. Our attachment for it increases daily; and we consider it the best investment we ever made. We recommend the Willcox & Gibbs to all our friends.—Letter of S. B. Kelsey, South Freeport, Me., Jan. 22, 1867.—*Advertisement.*

Important to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

"Brag's a Good Dog,

but holdfast's a better," as said the man who laughed at the boasting advertisements of worthless scents, and held fast to PHALON'S unapproachable NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

One cold after another, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A Card.

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

"The Hair, Scalp and Face."

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, author of the above valuable book, published and for sale by JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway, can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for the following cutaneous diseases of the scalp, which are productive of a loss of hair: Debilitated cuticle, suppressed secretion, thickened secretion, or dandruff; pityriasis, (incrusted or scaly dandruff;) matterated secretion, (moist yellow dandruff;) ringworm, salt rheum, scalled head, eczema, alopecia, inflamed follicles, itching, swollen roots, dry, faded and brittle hair, including all kinds of sore heads or other diseases conducive to a loss of hair or premature grayness. The Doctor cures acne and sycosis, red, pimply, matterated and tubercular eruptions of the face; also, comedones (black worms or grubs) and moth and freckles. Moles, wens and warts cured without cutting, on personal application. Dr. PERRY is the only physician in this country who makes a specialty of the above diseases. All consultations, personally or by letter, are free.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. H. A. Camp respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she has opened a Children's Clothing-store on the second floor of No. 896 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes; also, SIDEBOARD AND PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & B. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DUMONT—COOK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., assisted by Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, D. D., JOHN B. DUMONT to LIZZIE STEWART, eldest daughter of Samuel A. Cook, Esq., all of this City.

GIMBREDE—PALSER.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, by Rev. Dr. Sill, Rector of St. Ambrose Church, CLAUDE GIMBREDE to PATTIE J., twin daughter of the late James Palser, of Birmingham, Eng.

PLUMB—HEATON.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Henry F. Allen, Mr. CHARLES H. PLUMB to Miss MERY HEATON.

VISCHER—KING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, at Ormond-place Congregational Church, by Rev. J. O. French, JOHN H. VISCHER to GEORGIA F., eldest daughter of Wm. H. King, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, of heart disease, J. C. L. ANDREWS, of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, Feb. 28, from his late residence, Goshen. Trains leave per Erie Railway at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

BOOTH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, CHARLES A. BOOTH, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., Manhattan Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., and members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BROWN.—Monday evening, Feb. 25, GEORGE G. BROWN, of the firm of T. C. & G. G. Brown, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Tabernacle, Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Paterson for interment.

BOOCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 24, JOHN W. BOOCOCK, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Central Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 362 Henry-st., corner of Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, Mrs. LUCRETIA BRONSON, widow of Greene C. Bronson.

The funeral exercises will be at her late residence, No. 44 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her friends and those of her family are invited to attend.

CLEVELAND.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, MARY GERTRUDE, only daughter of William H. and Charlotte H. Cleveland, aged 7 months and 19 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

DURYEA.—At her residence, in the town of Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 25, IDA, relict of the late Jacob M. Duryea.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jamaica Depot on the arrival of the Long Island Railroad train, leaving James-slip at 9 o'clock, and Hunter's Point at 9½ on Friday morning.

DYE.—MARGARET, wife of the late Clarkson Dye, and eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth McLean, departed this life Tuesday, Feb. 26, aged 59 years.

Funeral at Bedford-st. M. E. Church on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

DONNELL.—At Castleton Heights, Staten Island, on Monday, Feb. 25, THEODORE, only son of E. J. and Lydia Grace Donnell, aged 13 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville.

DE BEVOISE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH B. DE BEVOISE, daughter of Hester and John M. De Bevoise, aged 10 years, 1 month and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FRANKS.—At Woodstock, West Farms, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a brief illness, EDWARD, son of Cornelia M. and the late Edward Franks, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his grandmother, Mrs. Oliver Woodruff, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, corner of Prospect-av. and Westchester Road, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Mott Haven Depot to meet the 2½ o'clock train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

FERRY.—At Harlem, on Monday, Feb. 25, ELI FERRY, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Harlem Lodge No. 457, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 123d-st., south side, between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

HOWELL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at Mamaroneck, ALIDA PALMER HOWELL, second daughter of Cecelia A. Howell and the late Ephraim H. Howell.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her grandfather, Thomas Palmer, at Mamaroneck, on Friday, March, 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 11:30 A. M. New-Haven cars from 27th-st.

HUNTER.—At Kiskatom, on Monday, Feb. 25, Mrs. LANAH HUNTER, in the 73d year of her age.

LANGSTAFF.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 24, LAVINIA, widow of James T. Langstaff, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, ANNIE HOE, daughter of Cyrus J. and Emily A. Lawrence, and grand-daughter of Richard M. Hoe, aged 1 year, 11 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 66 East 125th-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1½ P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Feb. 25, ROBERT SWIFT LIVINGSTON, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

MANY.—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 25, CATHERINE HONE, widow of the late Vincent W. Many.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 147 West 24th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MALI.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 24, at his residence at Fordham, HENRY W. T. MALI, Consul-General of Belgium, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. James' Church, Fordham, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham Station, Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the 2½ P. M. train from New-York.

OTTER.—On Monday, Feb. 25, MARY L. OTTER, wife of Maurice L. Otter, and youngest daughter of the late David Vandervoort, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 164 West 33d-st., on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 24, WILLIE BUSH RAYMOND, only son of Wm. M. and Lizzie B. Raymond, aged 12 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The burial will take place at Orange, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon.

REYNOLDS.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS, of Irvington, N. Y., aged 47 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ST. JOHN.—On Monday morning, Feb. 25, MILTON ST. JOHN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

SHELDON.—On Monday, Feb. 25, RALPH SMITH, only son of George W. and Georgie S. Sheldon, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 33 College-place.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

THACHER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 24, HENRY E. THACHER, son of the late Capt. Fredric Thacher.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father-in-law, Geo. Atwater, are invited to attend his funeral without further notice on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 54 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TOMPKINS.—On Monday evening, Feb. 25, at No. 137 2d-av., EDWARD M., eldest son of the late Stephen B. Tompkins, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from his late residence this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown by the 2 o'clock train for interment.

OFFICIAL—[No. 119.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Bowery and First-street, aged about sixty-five years, stout built, gray hair, full face, bald on the front of the head, dressed as follows: Black silk hat, Beebe's make; brown sack overcoat, brown undercoat, black vest, brown pants, gaiter shoes, long woolen stockings, brown silk gloves. Found on the person the following articles: A carpenter's rule, two lead pencils, four dollars and thirty-five cents in pockets.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 120.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 6 North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, about five feet six inches high, moustache, and hair under the lower lip, dressed as follows: No hat, two coats, double-breasted vest, black pants, calf boots, silk scarf, with little gold pin and stone, white cotton shirt, under-drawers and knit woolen shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Had on two coats, the under one a blue sack, and the overcoat heavy black frock; in the right hand pocket found a tobacco pouch, in his vest, six cigars. The body had apparently been in the water about a fortnight. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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MORTIMER & DEBOST,
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NO. 8 MERCER-ST., CORNER GRAND-ST.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY TO-MORROW,
Contains the commencement of
ANOTHER FASCINATING STORY.

The latest novelty is by the world-renowned authoress,

MARGARET BLOUNT,
and is entitled
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Margaret Blount is well known to the lovers of romance, and her fame is so well established, even in England, that she accepted and fulfilled engagements to publishers in that country. All her previous works, among which may be mentioned

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were received with the most unqualified approval, and each successive story seemed superior to its predecessor. Indeed, to this fact may be attributed her great attractiveness as a writer; for "Excelsior" is her motto, and she never undertakes to write a new story unless she is perfectly sanguine that the plot which she has in her mind is really superior to that of any of her earlier productions. We have carefully perused her last story,

THE HEIR OF BALFOUR HALL,
and present it to the readers of
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is so vividly delineated by the facile pen of the gifted authoress that the reader becomes transported with delight as his eager eyes scan the page and convey to his mind the counterfeit resentment of the individuals who perform their respective parts in connection with

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For graceful ease as a writer, wonderful descriptive power and naturalness of expression,

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teems with exciting incidents, and each episode embraced within its chapters has its bearing upon the main plot; nothing is introduced for the sake of lengthening the story, but every paragraph is necessary to develop the masterly plot and aid in its denouement.

This great story will appear in the next issue of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY TO-MORROW.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

and every word or sentence that might offend the moral or the refined is carefully expunged.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

is in every sense a high-toned journal, and parents can present it to their children perfectly confident that the lessons which it inculcates will be instrumental in guiding the youthful mind, enabling it to shun the immorality which so often results from a want of proper early instruction.

Among the interesting features of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
is the exciting story of
THE WATER WOLF;
OR,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS.

While perusing this story of female devotion and suffering, the reader will be alternately thrilled and charmed as the plot manifests itself; and the excitement induced by the multiplicity of incidents of a startling character, as depicted by the imaginative brain of the author, LEON LEWIS, proves that the gifted writer is unequaled in his particular line.

"THE GRINDER PAPERS."

Another series of these humorous productions will be commenced in the current issue of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

The clever authoress, Mrs. MARY KYLE DALLAS, is known to the world as the creator of that embodiment of fun and drollery, "Charity Grinder," and in the new series of "The Grinder Papers" Mrs. Dallas places the unfortunate but cheerful heroine in innumerable strange predicaments.

EDMUND KIRKE'S GREAT STORY,
ON THE BORDER,

is also one of the features of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Mr. KIRKE's reputation is so well established that it would be useless for us to add a word in his praise. His stories speak for him, and the bare announcement that he is a regular contributor to

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

has already secured, and will continue to secure, thousands of new readers.

DOESTICK'S INIMITABLE LETTERS.—Q. K. Philander Doesticks, the great humorist, furnishes us with one of his ludicrous letters every week. The subjects are always pertinent, and his style of discussing popular topics is decidedly unique.

We have not space to particularize at great extent the numerous attractions of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

We will just briefly mention

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS—A department in which the editor indulges in familiar chat with his correspondents, replies to various queries put to him, and disseminates information that is of the greatest popular interest.

THE KNOWLEDGE BOX.—In this column will be found Domestic Receipts, Scientific Notes, Hints to Farmers and Gardeners—in fact, suggestions that will prove useful to all classes of society.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.—The important events of the world are epitomised in this column, and their essence given in pithy sentences.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.—This department is entirely devoted to articles of a humorous nature, and it forms an excellent dessert to the mental feast which the columns of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY contain every week.

The above are the regular departments of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

beside which we have

SKETCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LOVE SKETCHES,
SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE,
SKETCHES OF BORDER LIFE,
SEA SKETCHES.

With such attractions, who can wonder that

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
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THE BEST LITERARY PAPER PUBLISHED.
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ENTITLED
THE HEIR OF BALFOUR HALL.

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These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases, (some of them apparently desperate ones,) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine, in connection with Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup; and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

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Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
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BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
Editor of *Sunday Magazine*.
ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 139 Grand-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members are requested to meet at Union Hall, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7½ o'clock, to organize for the current year, and to transact other important business.

O. H. HALL, }
A. J. PLUMB, } Secretaries.

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 459, 267, 48, 200, 203, 586, 447, 103, 161, 816, 647, 86, 439, 641, 291, 319, 841, 916, 642, 662.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Trustees.
ISAAC H. KNOX,

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will be closed on the evening of the 20th of February, and remain closed until the morning of the 28th day of February, 1867.

JAMES H. MEETEER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 1, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee, Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

FRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 105½ WALNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of the [illegible] Improvement Company will [illegible] the Company, on WEDNESDAY, March [illegible]

B. P. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¼	110¾	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	110¼	110¾	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	107½	108	June, C.I.N't's, '64	117¼	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¼	110¾	July, C.I.N't's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¾	108	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	116¼	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¼	108½	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	115¼	115¾
5-20 " new, '65	105¾	106	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	114¼	114¾
10-40 Registered	98	98½	May, C.I.N't's, '65	112¼	112¾
10-40 Coupon	101¼	101¾	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	111¼	111
Gold	139¼	139½	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30	105¾	106	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	110¼	110¾

We keep on hand a supply of

NEW 5-20 BONDS

to give in exchange for all issues of

7.30 TREASURY NOTES,

paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S

STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Seven Per Cent.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

Principal and interest Guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company,

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of 90 miles of completed road and 330,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on the line of the road. (By a provision of the mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a fund for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, which are also received by the Company at PAR in payment for land.) This land is now being disposed of at rates of from $5 to $40 per acre.

The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the mean temperature the same as in Virginia. The Winters last about six weeks, and stock can be kept on the range the year through. For particulars respecting lands address Col. A. ALBERT, Land Agent at St. Louis, Mo.

This Company has recently been merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., having a land grant of 55,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the fullest to the security of these Bonds.

The road of the latter Company, when completed, will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter by 500 miles from New-York to the Pacific than by any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

HOLDERS OF U. S. 7 3.10 NOTES

OF ALL ISSUES

Can have them exchanged for the NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1865 on the most favorable terms, without delay, by applying to HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 32 Wall-st.

WM. AUG'S. GIBSON.

(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 10-40 coupons due March 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.

The interest, due March 1, on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.

CHARLES L. ROE, County Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 570, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 156, 594, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway.

GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID	2,347 75
ASSETS	$250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Feb. 22, 1867.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half (2½) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 1st March to stockholders of record on the 25th February. The transfer-books will be closed on Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, and reopened on March 5.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY,
R. H. BULL, Secretary. President.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN IRON SAFE [illegible] Call at No. 2 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Auctioneers.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOM, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of a gentleman about departing for Europe, comprising a superb collection of books in various departments of literature, best editions, elegantly bound and illustrated; also a very choice assortment of French literature, in uniform and elegant bindings, some very scarce; also a desirable lot of medical works, late editions. Among the valuable works may be mentioned Lodge's Portraits, 2 vols., folio; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 40 vols., one-half calf; Hogarth's Works, folio; Gillray's Caricatures, folio; Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols., folio; Harper's Magazine, 26 vols., one-half calf; Low's Domestic Animals, folio; Abbotsford Waverley, 12 vols., elegant morocco; British Poets, 128 vols., one-half calf; Hooker & Greville's Icones Filicum, 2 vols., folio; Sibthorp's Græca Flora, 10 vols., folio; Robert's Holy Land, 4 vols., folio; Boydell's Shakespeare, 2 vols., folio; Selby's Ornithology, 2 vols., folio; Audubon's Birds, 1 vol., folio, 5 vols. text, &c., &c.

MONDAY, March 4, and following days at 4 o'clock P. M., each day,

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

The entire collection of autographs of the late I. K. Tefft of Savannah, Ga. This is probably the largest and most valuable autograph collection ever offered for sale in this country or in the world. The collection numbers some 30,000 autographs, American and foreign, embracing many of very great value, and are the results of thirty years collecting by Mr. Tefft. It is particularly rich in early Colonial Governors and the Generals of the American Revolution, also of Foreign Officers who fought for American Independence, also in leading Statesmen of our revolutionary period, Literary men, Artists, the Clergy, American Bishops, Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, Presidents of the Continental Congress, Secretaries of War and Navy, Postmasters-General, Judges, Speakers of Congress, Naval Commanders, American Celebrities, &c., &c.

The collection is also specially rich in foreign celebrities, Statesmen, Lawyers, Generals, Divines, Historians, men of Science, Artists, Distinguished Females, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Empresses, Revolutionists, &c., &c. But the crowning glory in the Tefft Collection lies in the two bound volumes containing the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, (thirty-three letters, five documents and one signature,) and the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, (fifty-one letters and five signatures, making the entire number of the illustrations fifty-six.)

Catalogues ready; price $2.

TUESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF 100,000 PICTURE FRAMES

of all sizes and variety of styles; ovals and arched tops, finished in imitation of rosewood and gold; also in composition; suitable for portraits, photographs, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.

50,000 TO 60,000

TONS SCRANTON COAL,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, 50,000 TO 60,000 TONS of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT AND OTHERS, IN PARTITION, GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR., ESQ., REFEREE. BOULEVARD LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, and others, in partition:

75TH-ST.—12 lots and gores on north side of 75th-st., 114 feet west of the Grand Boulevard; 20 lots and gores on south side of 75th-st., 81 feet west of Grand Boulevard.

11TH-AV.—6 lots east side 11th-av., commencing on southeast corner of 75th-st.

80TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 300 feet west of 11th-av.
82D-ST.—4 lots south side, 200 feet west of 11th-av.
82D-ST.—8 lots south side, 100 feet east of 12th-av.
83D-ST.—4 lots south side, 300 feet west of 11th-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 60TH, 63D AND 76TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

60TH-ST.—One lot on south side, 225 feet east of 1st-av., 25x100 feet.

63D-ST.—Two lots on north side, 200 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches. The buildings on the lots on 60th and 63d sts. will not be sold with the lots, but are reserved.

76TH-ST.—Three lots on the south side, 325 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS LOTS ON MURRAY HILL AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, the following described lots, viz.:

34TH-ST.—Sixteen lots on south side of 34th-st., comprising the entire front between 4th and Lexington avs., each 25 feet by one-half the block. These lots will be sold subject to the usual Murray Hill restrictions.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AND 79TH AND 81ST STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

79TH-ST.—8 lots on north side, 300 feet east of 12th-av. 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

81ST-ST.—10 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—4 lots on east side, commencing on the northeast corner of 81st-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 13TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, for account of purchasers at the sale of the 14th inst., they not having complied with the terms of sale:

WEST 13TH-ST.—The two three-story brick houses (with brown-stone basements) and lots on the south side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and known as Nos. 240 and 242. The houses are about 40 feet deep, and have gas and Croton water. The above property is in the 9th Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market. 19.8x77.6 and 18.10x103.3.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROOME-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOME-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Broome-st., between Pitt and Ridge sts., and known as No. 133. House has gas, water, bath, &c. Lot 20x60 feet.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SIXTY LOTS AND several elegant dwellings, near Prospect Park, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:

Elegant mansion and ten lots on 1st-st., near 7th-av., running through to Macomb-st.; the house is worthy of an examination; has every modern convenience and is in perfect order.

Large brick mansion on the opposite side of 1st-st., together with four lots running through to 2d-st. This house is built in the best manner.

Two new brick houses on 1st-st. Adjoining these are very desirable houses for genteel private residences.

No. 85 Schermerhorn-st.—Elegant new brick house, built in the best manner without regard to cost.

Seventh-av.—Eight lots, embracing the corners of 1st and Macomb sts.

President, Carroll, Degraw, Union, Macomb, First and Second sts. and 6th-av.—Thirty-five lots on different parts of these streets.

All these lots and houses are of the best in the entire vicinity of the Park, and the sale will be positive. Maps are ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Frank S. Winchester, Esq., Referee:

EAST 31ST-ST.—The handsome four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 15 East 31st-st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 21.10½ by 65 feet, in fair order, and can be seen by permit from 3 to 5 P. M.; lot 21.10½ by 98.9.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND CORTLANDT STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The three-story and basement brick stores and buildings, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., east side, between Fulton and Dey sts., each about 18.5x75; possession May 1, 1867.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Valuable lot with the four-story brick building, No. 73 Cortlandt-st., 22.6x58; possession May 1, 1867. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY AND BATTERY-PLACE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

BROADWAY.—The very valuable property No. 1 Broadway, northwest corner Battery-place, being 56 feet 2 inches front, 61 feet 8 inches rear, 120 feet in depth on Battery-place, and 126 feet north side, with the large hotel and building thereon.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 454 WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WATER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick building thereon, No. 454 Water-st., 25 by 50 feet. Lot 60 feet deep. Possession May 1, 1867. 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage made and executed by WILLIAM J. HEALY, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, to HORATIO R. WILCOX, of Middletown, Orange County, State of New-York, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1866, I will expose for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., the steamboat called the *James Guy*, of Newbern, her engines, boilers, machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture. JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for the Mortgagee.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 16TH-ST.—220 feet 6 inches west from Avenue B, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 28 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought and sold, rented and exchanged. Loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

FOUR VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND EIGHTY VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

LORIMER-ST.—East side, 100 feet south of Grand-st., two-story frame house.

Nos. 24 AND 26 RUSH-ST., NEAR WYTHE-AV.—Two three-story basement and high-stoop brick houses; gas and water.

No. 106 DUFFIELD-ST.—Three-story and basement, high-stoop, Philadelphia front brick house; gas and water.

HEWES-ST.—Southwest corner of Lee-av., six lots.

PENN-ST.—Northwest corner of Lee-av., two lots.

BEDFORD-AV.—East side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.

SPENCER-ST.—West side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.

DEKALB-AV.—Southeast corner Graham-st., two lots.

HOWARD-AV.—West side, between Butler and Baltic sts., entire front, twelve lots.

BUTLER-ST.—North side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.

BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.

HOWARD-AV.—East side, between Butler and Baltic sts., eleven lots.

BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of Howard-av., six lots.

SARATOGA-AV.—Southwest corner of Baltic-st., eight lots.

HOPKINSON-AV.—West side, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., ten lots.

Terms, which will be easy, at sale.

For maps and other information, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Nassau-st., New-York.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

By order of the Supreme Court, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

STORE PROPERTY

on the northeast corner of Peck-slip and Front-st., known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LEED'S ART GALLERIES.

CONTRIBUTOR'S SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS DRAWINGS, &C.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 26th, WEDNESDAY, 27th, and THURSDAY, 28th of February, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,

LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS, BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, viz.:

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Bierstadt, T. Buchan Read, L. R. Mignot,
Ranney, E. D. Lewis, Doughty,
E. L. Henry, Kensett, H. Bisham,
T. L. Smith, J. Carlin, Durrie,
Beaulieu, J. C. Wiggins, Burling,
E. Moran, Winner, Remsey,
Dyke, Wm. Craig, Annelli,
G. W. Nicholson, Culverhouse, W. D. Washington,
Bensell, J. R. Watersten, and others.

EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

J. F. Herring, Sr., Toussaint, C. Becker,
Dillens, Schaep, Diaz,
Meadows, Ziern, Ansdell,
Joseph Vernet, Koek Koek, Wilson,
Callow, Kupper, and others.

The above are now on exhibition, FREE, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, until the sale, and two evenings previous thereto.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.

JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS OF THE stockholders of the Oswego Falls Peat Company, and of the Board of Trustees of said Company, all the real estate of said Company, consisting of about 300 acres of land at Oswego Falls, Oswego County, N. Y., and all the other property and assets of said Company, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 27th February inst., at 12 o'clock noon. For description of property, list of assets, &c., bills receivable, &c., &c., terms, &c., apply to JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Counselor at Law, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

By order of the Trustees.

JAMES VAN SCHOONHOVEN,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

Our connection with the Passaic Chemical Works of this city ended on the 1st of January last.

CONDIT & HANSON.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE union of the names of the subscribers under the title of HILLIARD & MOODY, has been this day discontinued and dissolved, and that the business heretofore conducted under that title belongs to, and will hereafter be conducted in the sole name of ROBERT B. HILLIARD.

Dated No. 11 Vandewater-st., New-York, Feb. 23, 1867.

ROBERT B. HILLIARD,
E. L. MOODY.

[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between us under the firm name of J. & J. FETTRETCH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

JOHN FETTRETCH,
JAMES FETTRETCH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

The business will be continued at No. 418 3d-av. by JOHN FETTRETCH.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of AUTLER & SCHAFFER has been dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by Mr. HENRY COHN, who will sign in liquidation. AUTLER & SCHAFFER.

FEB. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF MOWRY, KEYS & BEND is this day dissolved.

(Signed,) A. L. MOWRY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867. GEO. H. BEND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A PERMANENT MANUFACTURing business, established in 1855, in this City, now doing a large cash trade. The whole of the machinery, together with stock, will be sold. The works can be inspected at any time, as they are in full operation. Price $15,000 to $20,000 cash. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

$12,000 TO $15,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—An enterprising young man, who thoroughly understands the manufacturing of "printed" window-shades, desires a partner to start a factory here or elsewhere; references as to honesty and capability. Address Box No. 33 Station G, New-York.

BOOK-STORE FOR SALE—WITH GOODwill, lease, &c.; long established and doing a first-class retail business, and constantly increasing; one of the very best locations in the City; satisfactory reasons given for selling; communications strictly confidential; terms cash. Address L. S. D., Station D, New-York.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS OR PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.—$10,000.—A druggist of experience would like to connect himself with some good house where the amount and his services can be profitably employed. Address DRUGS, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND jeweler, with a stock of from $6,000 to $8,000, would like to join another in the same business and same amount of capital, in this or some near city. Address J. B. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD-WILL, STOCK and fixtures of a first-class grocery-store, on one of the best avenues in the City; is now doing a first-class family and cash trade. Apply to F. ZITTEL, corner of 30th-st. and 2d-av.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED IMMEdiately, in a business already established; pleasant, respectable and profitable; no humbug. Address GEO. M. SMITH, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CASH CAPital of $15,000, in a ladies' linen, fancy and furnishing goods manufacturing business, desirably located in this City. Address FINANCIER, Box 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH SOME MEANS to take half interest in a well-established carting business. Address TRUCK, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CAPITAL AND PARTNERS.—WANTED— $10,000 to $15,000 in a very profitable cash monopoly business. Address R., Box 585 Post-office, New-York.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

FINE TEAS.

The subscriber offers for sale in whole and half chests, fine breakfast and evening

BLACK TEAS,

imported expressly for family use. Apply to

GILBERT DAVIS,
corner William and Pine sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UNION SQUARE.

The house and grounds known as the Maison Dorée, 45x206 feet, through to 15th-st.; possession 1st of April next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

This property is offered for sale by special authority from H. C. ADAMS, Feb. 26, 1867.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, north side 118th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A; price $8,000. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO OWNERS OF BROADWAY AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY:

Parties having Broadway or other first-class property for sale, to lease or to let, will greatly facilitate their object by leaving a full description of the same with the undersigned, who has many applications for such property. All business intrusted to his care will receive faithful and immediate attention.

J. PECARE, No. 617 Broadway.

Leases on Broadway wanted.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground having the finest river view in Harlem. House contains in all about eighteen rooms, including billiard-room and conservatory, all in fine order with proper conveniences. Price including plants, gas fixtures, &c., $18,000. Address P. O., Box No. 4,322, New-York City.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, NO. 271 Lexington-av., for sale; four stories, with all improvements, nearly new, and beautifully frescoed in encaustic, from basement to attic; with or without the new and elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ALLEN & BROWN, No. 92 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot in 39th-st., near 5th-av.; full-size lot. Also, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x55; lot 20x98.9.

For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT establishments in this City, located on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30 feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of his changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

West 22d-st., four-story E. b. brick	$14,000
West 22d-st., three-story high-stoop brick	17,000
West 52d-st., four-story E. b. b. s., furnished	12,500
West 43d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone	15,000

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house and situation both desirable; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 33 John-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE SOUTH SIDE of 120th-st., fronting Mount Morris square, between 5th and 6th avs.; no rock; price $1,500; no money required if improved.

F. M. CURRY, No. 67 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 57 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE — THE FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 36 West 37th-st., 24x63, (lot half the block,) with or without mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c. For permits, apply to WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

FOR SALE—100 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY, and below Bleecker, 47 feet front. The present buildings pay net interest, and a new one would pay 15 per cent. steadily. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st., to the owner.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS house in 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square; price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.— four-story, brick, high-stoop house; all modern conveniences and in good order; early possession; price $25,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOT—VERY DESIRABLY situated, near 45th-st.; adjacent property restricted to first-class residences; a bargain. Apply to Mr. GRANT, No. 109 Mercer-st., up-stairs office.

FOR SALE—IN 2D-AV., (HANSON-PLACE,) BEtween 124th and 125th sts., three-story brown-stone house; all modern improvements, and in perfect order.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE house on the corner of 23d-st. and 7th-av.; suitable for a club or large boarding-house or business purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 53 and 55 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.; four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, in excellent order; immediate possession; price $32,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

$4.500 WILL PURCHASE A TWO- years' lease of a fine store and basement on the west side of Broadway, above Canal-st. Rent, $6,000. Address B'WAY STORE, Box 144 *Times* Office.

17TH-ST., BETWEEN UNION-SQUARE AND IRVING-PLACE.—First-class four-story high-stoop full-sized house, superior order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house extension, East 20th-st., north side, near 2d-av. Modern improvements. OWNER, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order, $35,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English-basement brown-stone house, No. 42 West 36th-st., near 5th-av. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. or No. 637 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

HANDSOME HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, 8 LOTS of ground, in Brooklyn, only $6,500; terms easy. Attractive homes at Fort Lee, Tarrytown, Fishkill and other points. Country places wanted.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO SELL WITH very little cash, or rent from 1st of May, near Fulton Ferry, with every convenience; three at $6,000, rent $900; two at $4,600, rent $650; and one at $4,000, rent $600. Apply in New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION APRIL 1, THE MODern-built, three-story brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; in perfect order, and all improvements; price $9,000; furniture to be sold, if wanted. Apply on premises.

TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, HIGH-STOOP frame house; contains eight rooms; water, gas; 15 minutes from Fulton Ferry; fine neighborhood; price $4,000; cash $2,000. Address D., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED IN JERSEY—Accessible at all hours and not over about one hour from City Hall; comfortable house, medium size and not less than three acres of ground—more desired; location must be healthy and in all respects desirable. Address, with full particulars, E. O. G., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A CORNER STORE WANTED—TO BUY or rent, either side of the town, below Cortlandt-st. and Maiden-lane.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED NEAR THE CITY, with two acres of ground. Apply to R. H. GILLESPIE, No. 82 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A GENTLEman and wife, without children—six rooms, unfurnished, located between 13th and 24th sts., 6th and 10th avs.; would take possession immediately. Address, with terms, G. C. N., No. 502 8th-av.

WANTED—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF CITY, a cottage with 7 to 10 rooms, unfurnished, on or near salt water preferred, with stable, and one or more acres; a lease of 3 to 5 years; not exceeding $700 per year. Address COTTAGE, Carleton & Smith, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-FURnished house, for one or two years from May 1, for a small private family; no notice will be taken of answers to this advertisement, unless they state lowest rent and situation of house. Address Box 4,400 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, NEATLY furnished house in Elizabeth or Orange, N. J., for a gentleman and wife; rent must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, H. J. R., Box No. 1,583 New-York Postoffice.

WANTED—BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY, BY three ladies, an unfurnished second floor in a private family; the best references given and required. Address G. W. P., Station F, stating terms and locality.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BETWEEN Norwalk and New-York, containing six bedrooms, and accommodations for three or four servants; terms must be moderate. Address T. R. W., Box No. 159 Post-office, New-York City.

FLOOR WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, 4 or 5 rooms unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping; rent must not exceed $20. Address RENT, Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO MARRIED gentlemen and their wives, on first, second or third floors; location from 8th to 23d sts., between 4th and 6th avs.; unexceptionable references required and given. Address Box No. 268 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate, and location.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT MAY 1 by a gentleman and wife; private table preferred; two or three rooms required, which advertiser would be willing to furnish and arrange for the year with satisfactory parties; location and accommodation must be strictly first class. Address W., Post-office Box No. 4,098.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD with or without private table, in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address PARK, Box 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast, in a private family, at No. 3 5th-st., corner of Bowery.

AT NO. 23 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let with board; private table if desired; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, at No. 20 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, G. W. TAYLOR, MEGIBBEN & BRO., and other favorite brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELLERSLIE, THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the north shore of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone Landing, twelve miles from New-York.

Water front on the East River about 800 feet; lawn, garden and orchard 12 acres; pasture and woodland 13 acres; in all about 25 acres; great variety of fruit and fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long.

Mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; piazzas on front and rear; large carriage-house and barn; farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings; ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order.

Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing, fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York.

Terms liberal. The furniture may be taken at a valuation. Apply to JOHN CRYDER, No. 59 Pine-st.,
or to STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS, same building.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED—Within one hour of the City by rail; house (occupied by owner) 38 feet square, in perfect order, supplied with water and gas; 2½ acres of land, with abundance of fine old shade trees, beautifully laid out in drives and walks; three-quarters of an acre in garden, well stocked with nearly every variety of fruit; good barn, carriage-house and hennery; three cisterns, (for house and garden,) large grape arbor, &c. The place has a frontage of nearly 300 feet on a pleasant street, and, although retired, is yet within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and ten minutes of churches, academies (male and female) and stores. Price $16,500, or if not sold before April 1, will be let, thoroughly furnished, for $2,000 per annum. Address EVERGREENS, Box No. 53 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON.—Mansion large, all modern improvements, in perfect order, and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement. Greenhouses and graperies. The outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, graveled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed. One of the few places of its class for sale in this choice location, with the furniture, farming and garden utensils. Immediate possession will be given, and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT BUILDING lots and houses for sale at Ravenswood, L. I

On the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet front on the river with water grant and dock.

And two hundred desirable building lots in the centre of the village.

Also, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

A FIRST - CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the foot of Barclay or Christopher sts., for sale. The house built in the most substantial manner; contains 15 rooms; stable for five horses, carriage-house, ice-house, filled. House supplied with both water and gas throughout; beautifully situated on five acres of land (more, if wanted,) with excellent garden filled with the choicest fruit in full bearing.

It commands one of the most magnificent views of that region. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Hempstead, Long Island, 20 miles from New-York, a good two-story house with ten rooms; barn, wagon-house, &c., all in good order; with five acres of most excellent land; two grape arbors over 80 feet long, covered with the choicest vines; apples, pears, cherries, currants, raspberries, &c. The location is perfectly healthy. Five trains daily to New-York. Price $5,000. Inquire of R. MERRILL & SONS, No. 156 Water-st., New-York., or of J. T. HOBBY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT WEST MORRISANIA, FIVE minutes' walk from Melrose Station, a handsome Gothic house and about 24 city lots, fronting on three streets and surrounded by first-class residences; grounds contain a choice variety and large quantity of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. This property is uncommonly desirable, it being in an unsurpassed location and very easy of access.

THOS. E. FISH, No. 25 Pine-st.

CHEAP HOMES AT METUCHIN, N. J., one hour from Jersey City; 6 acres, house, stable, fruit, &c., $3,000; 2½ acres, nearly new house $3,500; 14 acres, good house, barn, &c., $3,500; splendid gothic cottage and stable, $5,000; 11 acres, new modern cottage, $5,500; one acre, large modern cottage, French roof, 12 rooms, fine stable and carriage-house, fruit and shade, only $8,000, and others cheap. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON RIVER Railroad, about two hours from this City, a first-class country residence, containing forty-two acres of land, with superb views of the river, &c. The grounds are well laid out, and have a variety of choice evergreen, and other trees of matured growth. There is a lodge, gardener's house, greenhouse, stables, barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon, 2½ miles from New-Rochelle, containing about 14 acres, with fruit in abundance, and a fine large house containing all modern improvements; fish-pond, ice-house, large barn and all other improvements necessary for a desirable residence. Inquire of G. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av., from 9½ to 11 A. M., or 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTTAGE AND about one acre of ground, at Bronxville, Westchester County, 18 miles from New-York ¾ of a mile from Harlem Railroad station; school and church near; there is a stable on the premises; communication by Harlem Railroad seven times daily; possession 1st April; terms satisfactory. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS— Two brick stores, with dwelling over, containing 12 rooms each, with plenty of pantries, at a very low rent, on one of the principal streets; good stand for any kind of business. Also, a cottage-house, with one acre of land, plenty of fruit and good location. Apply to the owner,

E. B. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, VERY DESIRable country seat, with 4 acres. House modern built, having bath, water closet, stationary tubs, range, &c.; 8 rooms; stable, coach-house, chicken yard, with stream of water; two miles from depot, either Tarrytown or Irvington; one mile from river, with fine view. Price $15,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND—NORTH SHORE, NEW-BRIGHTON.—For sale a very attractive place on Shore Road, near landing; house contains 12 rooms; very convenient; in good order; large garden, stocked with choicest fruits, vines, &c.; barn and other outbuildings; must be seen to be appreciated; price $16,000.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESter County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad station, a cottage and eleven acres of land, well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from the City,) containing 10 rooms, for sale at $8,000; also a picturesque building site of 8 acres for sale low. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J., or F. B. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house on Warburton-av., corner of Union-place; lot 62 feet 6 inches by 140 feet. House contains eleven rooms, gas and water; excellent location and convenient to the cars; will be sold low. Inquire of MARTIN H. ROBERTS, No. 10 Old-slip.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIdence, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, ON THE Hudson River, a very desirable country seat, consisting of large mansion, with all modern improvements, and 60 acres of highly-cultivated land, with much fruit and full set of outbuildings. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WESTPORT, Conn., a pleasant and commodious country residence, lot containing 1¾ acres, situated in the centre of the village; will be sold cheap if called for soon. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. H. PHELPS, or M. L. MASON, Esq., of Westport.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A large and well-finished house, with all modern conveniences; large barn and other necessary outbuildings; about 3½ acres of land; 800 feet street front; in rapidly improving neighborhood; less than 15 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAVEN, A FIRST-class and elegant residence, near the depot, in the best part of the city; house has every modern convenience, with large lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. For maps and particulars address Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-office, or apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 150 ACRES, AT NEW-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, consisting of a large stone house, ice-house and other outbuildings; 80 acres cleared and under cultivation. Inquire of

G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

FOR SALE — A COUNTRY SEAT 38 MILES from this City by New-Haven Railroad or Sound steamer, containing 10 acres, with nice buildings, choice fruit, fine shade, and perfectly healthy; price $8,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

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45 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—AT DERBY, Conn., one mile from three villages; a very pleasant home; good buildings, orchard, &c. Will be sold at a bargain, on account of death in family.

CHAS. H. PAUL, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 68 acres, in the town of Yonkers, half mile from depot at Tuckahoe, H. R. R., in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBERY, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence near Tarrytown, 24 acres; first-class house and outbuildings; plenty of fruit, berries, &c.

J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, the finest country residence within ten miles of this City, situated at Jamaica. Apply at No. 243 South-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK GOTHIC COTTAGE, one-half acre of ground, with stable, &c., at Wappinger's Falls, between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. Apply to T. M. COZZENS, No. 124 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITHIN 40 minutes of the City, via Harlem Railroad; frame house, 13 rooms, heater, range and water; 12 City lots, filled with every kind of choice fruits. The property is situated on high ground; four minutes' walk from depot, and about one mile from Jerome Park. Price $12,000.

Apply to Mrs. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; fine barn and carriage-house, and plenty of large and small fruit; price $5,500.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, completely furnished, at Fishkill, on the Hudson; the house large, with all modern improvements; outbuildings numerous and in perfect order; 45 to 75 acres of choice land, with half a mile of frontage on the river; views and location unsurpassed. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A beautiful residence containing 14 rooms, with two acres of ground attached; five minutes' walk from depot of N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. For further particulars, inquire of P. MOLAN, at No. 260 Broadway, New-York, and of P. BUTTON, Greenwich, Conn.

STATEN ISLAND—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property; very desirable place with 20 acres; 4 miles from landing; house, 13 rooms, modern construction, convenient and built in the best manner; outbuildings complete; well adapted for Summer boarders.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WESTchester County, 2½ miles from Tarrytown Depot; about 200 acres of good land, large farm-house, barns, stables and sheds in good order; abundance of fruit; very desirable for a Summer residence. Apply to

J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary out-buildings; house has 20 rooms; gas, bath and hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. G. W. PLATTE, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

CHOICE PLACES AT BLOOMFIELD, Montclair, Orange, Plainfield, Cransford, Elizabeth, New-Brunswick, Stamford, and in Rockland County, for sale; from one to 100 acre pieces; $3,000 to $4,000; particulars. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

$1.800 WILL BUY A PLEASANT home in Rahway, N. J., three minutes from depot; good locality; house and ground in the best order. Apply to J. Q. A. BRANT, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s shoe department.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BUILDing No. 25 Chambers-st., without or with the basement; suitable for an express office, wine importer or a first-class restaurant; offices in the building No. 25 Chambers-st., also to rent. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT RYE, ON LONG Island Sound, for one year next after April 1, the elegant country seat of Dr. John C. Jay, (now in Europe,) together with about twelve acres of land, kitchen and flower gardens, and necessary outbuildings. Mansion house is very spacious, and fully and elegantly furnished; lawns shaded by superb elms and other deciduous and evergreen trees; to be rented only to a person of highest respectability and responsibility as a private residence; rent $3,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Counsellor-at-law, 26 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 86 Greene-st., near Broome.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOcated at North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot; house 63x40; first story—parlor, dining and sitting rooms, kitchen, store-room, laundry and pantries; second story—eight bed-rooms, bath-room and water closet; attic story—three rooms; carriage-house, stable and sheds; hydrant in garden and carriage-house; good supply of young fruit. Rent $1,500 per year.

M. FLANNELLY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

TO LET IN ORANGE—A FURNISHED house; it has hot and cold baths, hot air furnace and gas, with a good stable and plenty of fruit; situated on one of the best streets in Orange, and within three minutes walk from the depot. Address H., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET, A FULLY FURnished house, twelve rooms, gas, marble mantels, sliding doors, &c.; river view; near depot; $125 per month for a year. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE desirable office, Room No. 4, Knox Building, corner Broadway and Fulton-st.; splendid location for Fire Insurance Company or private banker. Inquire of National Life Insurance Company, No. 212 Broadway.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A SNUG COTtage, 9 rooms, ¾ of a mile from the depot; 1¼ acres of land; fine view; rent, $900 a year. Also a furnished cottage to let for five or six months.

J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.— To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A FINE MANSION, WITH FINE OUTbuildings, 17 acres of ground, half a mile west of William's Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad, on high ground; has fine view. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. A. BUHDE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, furnished, "Craydon" at East Chester, with garden, stable, &c., and extensive lawn. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS house in 42d-st., near 5th-av.; also, a first-class house in 29th-st., near 4th-av.; also a cottage house in 40th-st., near 6th-av., at $75 per month.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 270 UNION-ST., Brooklyn; all modern improvements; $200 per month. Also No. 341 West 24th-st., unfurnished.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY building No. 13 Cedar-st., between Pearl and William sts., now occupied for cotton storage; possession 1st of May next. Apply to WILLIAM KEVAN, 101 Water-st.

STATEN ISLAND—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, near Quarantine Landing, New-Brighton, for one or two years; fruit garden and stable.

G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-st., a second loft, 25x70 feet. Also store and basement, 25x100; rent low to responsible tenants. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, No. 469 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 58 Park-av., Murray Hill; location, house and furniture first-class; immediate possession.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE— 5th-av., below 14th-st.; $850 per month. Others, furnished and unfurnished, to private families.

G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 204 FRONT-ST., SECOND DOOR from Fulton, with steam-power; also four fine lofts on Fulton-st., with steam-power. Inquire of

WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 207 Water-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET—A LARGE and beautiful house and grounds, with six acres of tillable and pasture lands, five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st., basement.

OFFICES TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE OFfices, adjoining, in South-st., on second floor, from May 1. Apply to F. PERKINS, No. 93 South-st., corner Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY DWELLING- house in 43d-st., near 6th-av., in good order; carpets must be bought. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone front house, 18x53x100; location 39th-st., between Lexington and Park avs. Apply to A. T. FINN & CO., No. 5 Howard-st.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE ON THE NORTH side of 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Apply to Mr. VAN BRUNT on the premises.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

A PART OF A WELL-FURNISHED OFFICE TO LET.—Apply on the premises, No. 414 4th-av., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. or in the evening. Reference required and given.

STABLE TO LET.—FIRE-PROOF BRICK stable No. 52 East 32d-st. to let to 1st of November next. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the house No. 549 5th-av., to a small private family only. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 P. M.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—A genteel country residence. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM D. ABBOTT, No. 507 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FOURTH AND fifth lofts, No. 45 Fulton-st. Inquire of JOSEPH WEST, on the premises, between 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE and garden for the Summer. Apply to Mrs. H. B. BULKLEY, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

OFFICE TO LET—IN NO. 14 MAIDEN-LANE, suitable for jewelers. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

A STORE TO LET—LEASE FOR SALE— well lighted; 25x100; No. 6 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

MEETINGS.

PROTECTION TO THE WORKING-WOMEN.—FOURTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The Working-women's Protective Union, Hon. Charles P. Daly, President, will hold their fourth anniversary meeting in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. A number of distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting, including His Honor Mayor Hoffman, James W. Gerard, Esq., Luther R. Marsh, Esq., Gen. John Cochrane, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. Henry Blanchard and others. Adams' Quartette Club will sing a variety of appropriate pieces. The public generally are invited to be present. Admission free.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.— The friends of education, and of the young men in our Colleges, are invited to attend the usual exercises in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, THURSDAY, at 11 A. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on FRIDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons interested in this charity are invited to attend.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Mar. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Mar. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Mar. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Mar. 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA	Feb. 20
TARIFA	Feb. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 9.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.

The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 9.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP JAVA WILL DISCHARGE under general order on TUESDAY MORNING, 26th instant. Goods not permitted will be sent to Bonded Warehouse Nos. 272 and 274 Water-st., New-York.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY,	Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY,	Mar. 23
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY,	April 6
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY,	April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON	S. Samuels	Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC	E. Van Sice	Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, April 27, 1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY,	Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON	SATURDAY,	Mar. 9
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY,	Mar. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY,	Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING	SATURDAY,	Mar. 30

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 375 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails	TUESDAY,	Feb. 26
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH	SATURDAY,	March 2
IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY,	March 16

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY....Feb. 25 | MONDAY....March 25
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.

The elegant side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA	BARTON	SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	SATURDAY, Mar. 9
EAGLE	GREENE	SATURDAY, Mar. 16

GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
ASHLAND, Capt. NORTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GENERAL GRANT will follow March 9.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.
STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27
THURSDAY	May 16	THURSDAY	June 6
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 117 Front-st.

GRAND EXCURSION.
TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 45 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Price of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only, $150 and $175.

For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or
THAYER & SARGENT, No. 26 South-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WILLIAM WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the

ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER	April 6
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES	April 20

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Kong Kong	300	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship RISING STAR, will sail on FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 2.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 9.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 very fast and reliable steamship ANDALUSIA, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, March 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The A 1 Screw-Steamer
WILMINGTON,
Capt. SPENCER,
will sail from Pier No. 39 East River,
SATURDAY, March 2.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 71 Wall-st.
N. B.—Bills of Lading signed at the office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 103 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by advertisement from this office of Jan. 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, March 4, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

66,600 pounds Green Rio Coffee, packed in double sacks, gunny and burlaps or cotton, containing one hundred pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

100,000 pounds new Rice, 33,400 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each.

Full chop samples of the Coffee and samples of the Rice, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tar, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Coffee and Rice will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. the 28th inst. for the following SUPPLIES, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
24,000 lbs. 4½x6 American angle iron.
15 pigs Banca tin.
500 feet boiler felting, 1 inch thick.
40 light rough plate glass, 24in.x48in.x½in.
6 dozen dowelling bits.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
1,000 lbs. ingot copper.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
5,000 tight barrel hoop poles.
11,115 feet ash oars, 12 feet to 17 feet.
2 engine lathes, 20-inch spring 12-feet bed, with centre and follower rests, universal chuck and face plate.
31 sticks (about 3,134 cubic feet) yellow pine spar timber, 28 feet to 71 feet long, 16¼ to 24 inch square, parallel, straight, free from sap, &c.
95,000 lbs. pure dry white lead.
50½ tons best junk.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
28 bars extra cast steel—14 bars 2¼x⅜ and 8 bars 2⅝x⅜ flat, 3 bars 1⅞ and 3 bars 1⅜ round.
40 lap-welded iron boiler tubes, 60⅜ inch long, 2 inch outside diameter.
2,000 lbs. bead band iron, 3½x3-16.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
50 sides bellows leather.
500 pounds flax twine, 3 thread.
125 feet hose pump, 25 feet lengths coupling, diameter 1⅜ large outside of thread-depth, 7-16 to shoulder, 16 inch thread to inch and 1 hose pipe to fit hose.
24,500 pounds round iron, ⅝ to 2 inches, 18,000 pounds flat iron 1½x⅝ to 3x1¼.
6,000 pounds thimble iron, 1⅜x¼ to 3½x⅝; 800 yards thin parcelling.
4,000 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil, pure.
1 Navy Galley, "Packard's" B size, with 1 extra set of linings.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
3,000 pounds red lead, dry; 2,000 pounds white lead, in oil.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2. Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3. Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. [illegible], 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Sealed Proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until 12 M. the 4th day of March, 1867, for the following Iron, for immediate use, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense and Government tax, at the Washington Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
6,300 Chain links of 2 3-16 inch diameter, and 26¾ inches long; estimated weight 176,500 pounds.
3,700 Chain links of 1 13-16 inch diameter, and 21¼ inches long; estimated weight 59,300 pounds.
20,790 Chain links of 1 15-16 inch diameter, and 23 inches long; estimated weight 395,100 pounds.
8,300 Chain links of 1 7-16 inch diameter, and 17¼ inches long; estimated weight 66,000 pounds.
Total 696,900 pounds.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the same. Blank forms for bids, with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
FAMILY LINENS, ETC.,
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, PHEASANTS, IBIS SKINS, GREBES, &c., in the rough and manufactured.—Merchants and traders dealing in the above articles will find the largest stock at the lowest prices, at J. SALAMAN & CO.'S, No. 46 Monkwell-st., City, London. For cash only.

REAL LACES AT HALF PRICE.—Spring bonnets now ready; satins and velvets cut bias; turban hats new styles; evening bonnets, ribbons and feathers, misses' hats. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, MARCH 4, No. 473 Broadway, will present on this occasion the most brilliant display of new and elegant designs for ladies' short dresses, sleeves, cloaks, waists, jackets and children's garments, &c.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dkfs, Collars, Rufflings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALEXANDER J. WALKER, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 24th day of May, 1853, for an improvement in spirit lamps, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of May, 1867. It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, **155** feet long by **24½** beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, **175** feet long by **29½** feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, **145** feet long by **32** feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, **165** feet long by **23½** feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, **245** feet long by **35** feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, **163** feet long by **26** feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, **148** feet long by **23** feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, **185** feet long by **26½** feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, **180** feet long by **25½** feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs. Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, Feb. 16,	2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18,	2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19,	3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 20,	7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21,	8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22,	9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23,	9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25,	11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26,	12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27,	12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28,	1 P. M.		

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Feb. 21,	8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20,	7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23,	10 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22,	8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26,	12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25,	10 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28,	2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27,	11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2,	3 P. M.	Friday, March 1,	1 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—FREE LECTURES and public tests in Astrology every WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY NIGHTS. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IRVING-PLACE.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
INAUGURAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 2.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
From 1 to 4 P. M.

The Colossal Orchestras engaged for the BAL D'OPERA having been retained for this Unique Matinée, will, under the able direction of Messrs. BERGMANN, GRILL and GRAFULLA, interpret during the three hours specified a most interesting and comprehensive programme, full particulars of which will be published hereafter.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
are now placed on sale, in order to obviate crowding and otherwise promote the convenience of persons desirous of attending
THE INAUGURAL MATINEE,
at the box-office of the Academy of Music, Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND INAUGURATION
FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

A few TICKETS and PRIVATE BOXES for the Bal d'Opera may yet be had by early application at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Admitting a lady and gentleman	$10
Extra ladies' tickets	5

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
OPENING
OF THE
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
THURSDAY, March 7, 1867.

The director has the honor to announce the commencement, on the above date, of an
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF THIRTY NIGHTS
at the New Academy of Music.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Former subscribers and others intending to patronize the opera can secure boxes and choice seats, for the season of thirty nights, upon application at the Box Office of the New Academy of Music on and after to-day, where all desired information will be given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for the whole series of 30 nights will receive complimentary tickets to the
GRAND INAUGURATION BAL D'OPERA,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES!
THE EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
PANTOMIMIC BURLETTA!
DASHING EQUESTRIAN SCENES!

A GRAND CONCERT AND EXHIBITION will be given by the scholars and friends of Spring-st. Sabbath-school, in the Church, Spring-st., near Varick, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS; doors open at 6¾; concert commencing at 7¼ o'clock. Admission 30 cents. Proceeds for purchase of library.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—A FRENCH LADY of the highest respectability and refinement, wishes to accompany a lady or a family to the Paris Exhibition, she having a thorough knowledge of the French, English, German and Italian languages, and being well acquainted in the City of Paris; best of references. Address Mlle. M. B., No. 113 Station D.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 683 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Family school, for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Its twenty-second semi-annual session begins Feb. 12. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars can be had of J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway, or of the Principal.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG NEW-ENGLAND LADY, DESIROUS of advancing in the study of art, wishes an engagement as instructress or companion with a cultivated family going abroad; superior references given and required. Address A., Box No. 1,807 New-York City Post-office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, with French and Latin, desires a few more pupils. Best of references given. Address TEACHER, No. 13 Vandam-st.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LATIN wanted immediately from 9 to 1 o'clock daily. Apply personally to No. 130 (old No. 80) East 24th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock, or after 7 P. M.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS assistant in the English department of a large school; one situated in a Western city preferred. Address MISS L., Brooklyn Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.
THE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF HEALTH,
No. 2, now ready, contains:

I. Cliffwood.
II. The Influence of Different Climates on Invalids.
III. Croup, (to Mothers.)
IV. Our Quacks, (Second Paper.)
V. Narrative of a Health-Seeker.
VI. Druggists' Mistakes.

And many other articles, of importance to everybody.

Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, Editor, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York. Subscription only $1 per year.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., and NEW-YORK NEWS COMPANY, No. 23 Ann-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots: gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS, IN CONVENTION.—*Resolved*, That all stevedores who, after Monday, March 4, will not pay their workmen their wages once per week, and that either on Saturdays or Mondays, the members of the different Longshoremen's Unions will not work for them.
ROGER BURK,
President of the Convention.
JAMES C. KING, Secretary Convention.

LITERARY.—A NUMBER OF ORIGINAL riddles, charades, &c., by an Ex-Professor of a University, will be disposed of. Reviews, articles and corrections of MSS. made, or correspondence furnished. Address F. B. C., No. 10 West 9th-st.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20, $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
"LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVES."

The undersigned would call attention to PAIGE'S "PATENT LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE," now extensively applied to the boilers of steamers as a compliance with law.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, SOLE AGENT.
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, parlor, library and dining-room furniture in sets or single pieces, at a reasonable price. HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
THE MUSEUM
NEVER SO ATTRACTIVE AS AT PRESENT.
ANOTHER REMARKABLE ADDITION
to the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
possessing a growth of WHISKERS of GREAT LUXURIANCE and BEAUTY.
THE SPLENDID SPECTACULAR DRAMA
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS DRAMA, the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
COSTUMES and PROPERTIES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 850,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle	$1
Family Circle	50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Second week of the accomplished artist,
LADY DON,
who has been greeted by
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
Second week of the very successful burlesque of
KENILWORTH;
Or,
YE QUEENE, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.
LADY DON as YE EARLE OF LEICESTER (with songs.)
To be preceded by, first time here, the admirable comedy of
THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER,
BELLA SUNNYSIDE, with the songs of "I Love the Merry Sunshine," and the "Horn of Chase."
LADY DON.
SATURDAY—KENILWORTH MATINEE.

MADAME PAREPA IN ORATORIO.

The great desire of the New-York public to hear the most eminent of living singers in oratorio music has induced Mr. Harrison to arrange with the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
for the production of Handel's great work,
THE MESSIAH,
which will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
with the following powerful cast:
MME. PAREPA, Soprano.
MISS HUTCHINGS, Contralto.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNOLEY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
numbering two hundred voices, and
MR. THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
Notwithstanding this great attraction, the price of admission has been placed at
ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall. In rehearsal,
SAMSON and JUDAS MACCABEUS.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Music, CINDERLEON IS THE RAGE E Oddities,
Dance, LEMONDANCE V V Novelties
Mirth, NINE THIRTY. Screaming E E makes
Jokes, GREAT BILL Burlesques, R R this a very
Operas, FAIRY BALLET TROUPE. Y Y popular
Puns. Crowded nightly at this fashionable Resort.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN....Manager
The prettiest Minstrel Hall in the City.
First week of the Spectacular Burlesque,
THE BLACK CROOK
and PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Second week of the Descriptive Scene,
OCEAN YACHT RACE.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'

FIFTH CONCERT for the ORPHEON FUND will be an Apres-midi, at 3½ o'clock, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at Steinway Hall. Miss ANNIE KEMP (contralto,) by permission of Messrs. Jarrett, Palmer and Wheatley. Miss LACOSTE, the youthful American Tragedienne; Mr. GEORGE SANFORD, (baritone;) EUGENE TRASTOUR, (pianist,) and WM. DRESSLER, conductor, will assist. Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house, sold only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S NINTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
FRIDAY, March 1, at 3 o'clock.

At this Concert, the last but one of the series, Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by the celebrated Prima Donna, Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, and will play the celebrated last SONATA of Beethoven, OPUS III.

Doors open at 2½ P. M. Tickets $1 each. For sale at Steinway's and the principal music-stores.

Signor LOTTI, the favorite Tenor, will appear for the first time since his return from Mexico and Havana, at the tenth and last Beethoven Matinée, March 15.

ARION BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

CLINTON HALL.—DR. HEBBARD LECTURES THIS EVENING on John B. Gough, and the Temperaments, Character, Success in Life, Training of Children, Beauty, Bravery, &c. He commences his course of three private lectures to ladies THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. To gentlemen the evening of the same day. Admission 75 cents. Tickets to the three lectures $1 50.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—The complimentary concert to C. S. GRAFULLA, Band-master, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had of members of the regiment, or of C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, in the Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., by Misses MARY L. and LYDIA DAVIS, assisted by a host of first-class musical talent, under the direction of Prof. Charles Anderson. Prof. J. C. Cook will preside at the piano. Tickets for sale at the door.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 51 WEST 10TH-ST.—DE HAAS' last painting, "Farragut's Fleet passing the Forts below New-Orleans." Admission free.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Free lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH. Subject: *A Summer in Germany.* Young men and the public generally invited.

DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL WILL lecture in behalf of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, No. 126 2d-av., at the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *The Medical Education of Women in Europe and America.*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 3 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $1,000 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—TO-NIGHT AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!

In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.

THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9,
there will be a
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
The third of the BOOTH REVIVALS.

He trusts that this announcement will be considered a sufficient reply to the many communications addressed to him on this subject. The performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 3:45 o'clock, enabling parties residing at Staten Island, New-Jersey, and on the lines of all the leading railroads, to reach home in seasonable time.

SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT,
of the new piece, adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, which will be presented
THIS EVENING,
entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, including

Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. GILBERT, F. ROBINSON, C. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, T. WARD, CASHIN, W. H. POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREEN, Miss M. SCOTT, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss DAY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an entirely new Comedy, by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., entitled
"INVESTMENT,"
with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND CAPITAL CAST.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 2,
GRAND MATINEE, OURS.
For the Benefit of the Southern Relief Association.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1½.

EXTRA.
A MATINEE AT WALLACK'S
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 2,
OURS:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
and the
COMPANY
having volunteered their services for the
BENEFIT
of the
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Box-book open for the sale of reserved seats.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS
of the great local, sensational and moral drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
The Olympic crowded to overflowing nightly.
The audience enthusiastic with delight at the
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
AMUSING SCENES AND SITUATIONS,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, &c.
Doors open nightly at 7 o'clock; performance at 8 precisely. MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at 50 cents admission to all parts of the house.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
These great comedians and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE
commence an engagement of five weeks only on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 25,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE,
appearing in
THE FAIRY CIRCLE
and
THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS COMEDIE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! BY GENERAL REQUEST,
SATURDAY, March 2, at 7½ precisely.
Third representation of
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.
(Original of the "Fast Family.")
Comedy in five acts by M. Victorien Sardou.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. G. L. FOX.
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring and a powerful company appear.
THE EXILE'S DAUGHTER
Concludes the performance.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.

Continued success and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the new programme, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
or, "WE ARE HERE," "BUT NOT HERE."
"The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY at 2.
Wednesday, JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
"THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN."

A companion work to Huntington's "Republican Court in the Days of Washington," the two paintings representing the two great epochs of the country's history, the Revolution and the Rebellion. This great historical work has engaged the artist for nearly two years. The scene is laid at the second inauguration, and is intended to give to the present generation and to posterity portraits of the prominent personages of the time, in the most pleasing manner possible. Open day and evening at the Institute of Art, Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, will hold its Fourth Annual Commencement at Steinway Hall, East 14th-st., at 7½ P. M., March 1. The exercises will consist of Graduation of Students, Music, a Poem, and Addresses by Eminent Speakers, Clergymen and others.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in this above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness. Consultations during evenings till 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $5, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, [illegible].

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' safe and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 [illegible].

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical [illegible] treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 [illegible].

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed [illegible].

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, [illegible] all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

THE MISSION TO SAN DOMINGO.

Interesting Facts and Speculations—Friendly Attitude of the Islanders.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

The "secret and mysterious expedition" of the United States ship *Gettysburgh*, with a distinguished party on board, about which the New-York *Herald* and its correspondents speculated so much, turned up here, after calling at Jamaica, as you will already have learned; but there does not appear to have been any more secrecy or mystery in the affair than is usual in communications between two Governments; and no more than there was in the visit of the *De Soto* to the West Indies last year, with the Secretary of State and his assistant on board. One of the objects of this last expedition, and perhaps the chief one, may be easily explained.

As Gen. GRANT was reported to have said of the European intervention in Mexico, "that it was a consequence of the rebellion in the United States, and the rebellion could not be considered entirely overcome until the Mexican Empire was overthrown, so also was the annexation of the Spanish part of St. Domingo to Spain a part and parcel of the same rebellion, against which our Government protested at the time, and Mr. SEWARD'S remonstrances hastened their withdrawal and without retaining Samana, as they had made their calculations to do' It was quite natural under these circumstances that our Government should take a lively interest in this, the weakest of American Republics, and do what they could consistently to help and encourage it. That was evidently the object of Mr. SEWARD in calling here last year, from the conversation he had with President BAEZ at that time. Unfortunately, Mr. SEWARD was here but a few hours, and did not see any one from whom he could have obtained a candid statement of the actual political state of the country; and, it seems, left here under the impression that Mr. BAEZ was the legally constituted President; that he was the most competent man to govern the country, and that he had the confidence of the people, and hence the recognition of his Government immediately after his return to Washington, and the nomination of a personal friend of Mr. BAEZ as resident Minister here. But, fortunately for all concerned, except, perhaps, the nominee, the illegality of Mr. BAEZ's election, by a convention acting under constraint, and the certainty of his being soon deposed, were made known in Washington in time to prevent the contemplated diplomatic relations with his Government being consummated; and there the matter rested until Mr. BAEZ had been deposed, and another President chosen by the sovereign voice of the people, when a second friendly diplomatic visit became even more necessary than the first, to congratulate President CABRAL upon his election by a direct and almost unanimous vote; and to let the Government and people see by this friendly visit that the position of Mr. BAEZ had been misunderstood, or had been misrepresented by one in whom they had confided. And no one who knows the Assistant Secretary, and what he has endured from being in the service of his country, and what he still suffers in consequence, would not rejoice at the opportunity afforded him to relieve his still partially uncovered brains from its over-taxed work during a session of Congress, by a short trip to the tropics. That there was another object in view is evident from the fact of his being accompanied by Vice-Admiral PORTER; but it is also evident from what has transpired that the chief end and aim of our Government was to endeavor to strengthen the Government of Mr. CABRAL by an early and friendly recognition, and by such assistance as it was practicable to grant. It is probable something more may yet result from this visit, as there were voluntary offers of facilities and accommodations on both sides, and the consultations were cordial and frank. Mr. CABRAL and his Cabinet have given unmistakable evidence on this as on other occasions that they consider it of the first importance to their future tranquility, prosperity and growth to be upon the most amicable terms with the Government and people of the Great Republic, and not follow the examples of their predecessors, who have always looked to Europe for aid and advice.

I learn from a gentleman who met Ex-President BAEZ, in Porto Rico, on his arrival there from the United States recently, that he was much chagrined at the refusal of Mr. SEWARD to give him an audience while in Washington. He thought it unkind and uncourteous after their friendly interview here last year. Mr. SEWARD knew that Mr. BAEZ's brothers and partisans had just sent off an expedition from Curacoa to attempt a revolution against a legitimate Government, and to have received him, even as a private individual, would have been an unfriendly act toward that Government. There was naturally great rejoicing here when they heard of this rebuff to the little Franco-Dominicano. I have since heard of his arrival in Curacoa, but whether to attempt another movement, or only to assist from his abundant means the many unfortunate men there who so desperately followed his fortunes and became the victims, not having the same opportunity to reward themselves; time will reveal; but it is of no consequence whatever. All such attempts will be equally futile. The very name of BAEZ has come to be a by-word, and synonymous with his country's wrongs. The capture of his Lieutenant-General, PEDRO GUILLERMO, mortally wounded, will be a death-blow to all his hopes here. He was the man who effected the election of BAEZ, by overawing the National Convention with his armed mob, and obliged every man to vote for him. He, too, was under the asylum of the French Consulate, and when BAEZ embarked on the 9th of June, made his escape by plunging into the river from the rear of the Consulate, and swimming to the other side. Since then he has caused no little annoyance by collecting small bands of "desperadoes," and keeping up a sort of guerrilla warfare in the Province of Seybo. There is now no longer any apprehension of revolutionary projects, and nothing but their financial affairs, and the circulation of irredeemable paper, (of which $500,000 have been issued, commencing at par and now five for one,) presents a rapid development of the innumerable resources of the country. They have no foreign debt; and as they had so little, compared to the rich and extensive country they possess, to redeem this paper and pay off their floating debt, and keep the wheels of Government in motion until business resumes its wonted channels, when the revenue will more than equal the expenses, it is to be hoped that a little assistance will be rendered in time to save them from further embarrassment.

Communication with St. Thomas has not yet been resumed, although the cholera had pretty much died out when last heard from there, *via* Curaçoa, nearly a month ago. There are European and American letters and papers of the last three months there, waiting transmission.

D. H.

The Port Huron and Lansing Railroad Bill Vetoed by Gov. Crapo.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

GOV. CRAPO yesterday vetoed the Port Huron and Lansing Railroad Bill, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and inexpedient. The bill allows ten per cent. of assessed valuation to be given to the road by all townships in any county traversed by the road. The Governor says this system will create an enormous flood of bonds which capitalists cannot take and issuers cannot pay; the credit of Michigan forced to go begging, will stand low in the market. Emigrants will be slow to come into communities thus bankrupting themselves. Such magnificent schemes which promise wealth will work miserable ruin. The veto was made the special order for Thursday morning in the Senate.

Governors Swan and Cox, of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Quite a sensation was produced here to-day by the brief announcement from Annapolis of a postponement of the inauguration of Lieut.-Gov. Cox. It is now stated that Gov. SWAN will not resign, but will decline the United States Senatorship to which he was recently elected, and will assign the reasons for his action to the Legislature in a day or two.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Resumption of Business—Constitutional Convention Bill.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1867.

The two Houses of the Legislature met last evening, with full numbers and eager for business. A great deal of work was done in the Assembly, principally in the way of moving bills forward, by resolution, to the Grinding Committee.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Assembly has been all day engaged in the discussion of the Constitutional Convention Bill, which was made the special order for to-day by resolution passed prior to the recess. There was much interest manifested by the public, and the galleries were more crowded than on any previous occasion at this session.

The Chairman, Mr. STILES, announced that the question was upon the amendment of Mr. HOYT, which confers the right to vote at the election of delegates upon all adult males without distinction of color.

A point was raised as to the order of considering the two amendments pending, and Mr. LITTLEJOHN claimed that his amendment, providing for thirty-two delegates at large, ought to be first considered, as it effects a radical change in the bill. Mr. HOYT claimed, also, that his amendment proposed a radical change, and, having been submitted finally as an amendment to that of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, it should receive precedence. He yielded, however, and the Chair put the question upon the amendment providing for the delegates at large.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Rep.) spoke briefly in favor of the bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee, and against the amendment.

Mr. RICE (Rep.) stated that he could not vote for Mr. HOYT's amendment because he had taken an oath to support the present Constitution, and it does not admit of negro suffrage. He deemed the amendment unconstitutional. He also opposed briefly the amendment giving delegates at large.

Mr. GENET (Dem.) made a party argument against the amendment of Mr. HOYT, and was in favor of the delegates at large.

Mr. VANDENBURG (Rep.) contended that a question of this character should be stripped of all partisan bias when it was possible. But he claimed that measures would come before the proposed Convention which would be partisan, and which have been and must be met as such. He asserted that during the recess the Judiciary had deeply interested itself in the matter, and members had been pressed by Judges of the Supreme Court who were desirous of sitting in the Convention, and who claimed that a delegate is not or would not be an officer, and therefore Judges would be eligible. He believed that the question was not who should sit in the Convention, but how best to frame a bill which should insure the safety of person and property. He argued against the delegates at large, because it was conceding the opposition what they ought not to receive. He referred to Mr. HOYT's amendment, and admitted that it was but simple justice to the negro to give him the ballot, but it could not be done save in direct violation of the oath members had registered to abide by the Constitution, and he argued to some length to prove that a delegate is or will be an officer, and is to be elected as such, though he may take no oath. Should the question of negro suffrage come up in the Convention, were he allowed to vote he would favor it, but felt that he could not now.

Mr. TARBOX (Rep.) favored the plan of delegates at large, on the ground that parties, political, in the State, are defined by geographical lines almost as much as are North and South, and that if the measure proposed is not yielded, 35,000 Republicans in the City of New-York must go unrepresented.

The discussion was here interrupted by the raising again of the point relative to the priority of the two amendments, and considerable time was occupied in discussing it. The Chair at last ruled that the amendment of Mr. HOYT must be first considered.

Mr. HAVENS (Rep.) argued that a delegate is not an officer, in the real spirit of the present Constitution.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN (Rep.) declared that since he cast his first vote he had been in favor of giving suffrage to the negro, and that now he wished it was in the power of his *ipsi dixet* to put the ballot into the hands of every negro throughout the land, but he could not favor negro suffrage against the express provisions of the present statute of the State. He did not believe that any member upon the floor would favor allowing women and children to vote for delegates to the Convention, but if we should supersede the Constitution so far as to allow negroes to vote, why may we not go still further? The test of a principle he deemed carrying it to extremes. He did not expect to sit in the Convention, but if he could he would go to any length, with his friend from Yates, to confer suffrage upon the black man.

Mr. HOYT (Rep.) spoke earnestly and ably in favor of his amendment, and against that offered by Mr. LITTLEJOHN. He cited precedents, and made an effective argument.

Mr. SMITH (Rep.) confined himself strictly to the Hoyt Amendment, and contended that the proposed Convention differs from those of 1821 and 1846, inasmuch as this is called in pursuance to a provision of the Constitution, and those were not; and it being so called, he claimed that the question as to who shall be eligible to vote for delegates should also be determined in pursuance of the existing constitutional provisions, and therefore negroes are not generally eligible.

Mr. BRUCE (Rep.) opposed both amendments, earnestly and eloquently, and was followed by

Mr. BALLARD, (Rep.,) who cited certain sections of the present Constitution, and argued that, legally construed, they could not be considered as determining who shall elect the delegates to the Convention for revision, and who pleaded for suffrage for the negro as his inherent right, and as a reward the black man has justly earned. Mr. BALLARD also opposed the amendment of Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

The House then took a recess till this evening.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide a force of ten members of the Metropolitan Police for Newtown, Queens County.

To amend the charter of the Onondaga Trust Company.

To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company, of Utica, N. Y.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GIBSON—To prohibit the location in future of any hospital within one thousand yards of any inhabited district without the consent of those living within such district.

By Mr. [illegible]—To incorporate the Brooklyn City Savings Bank.

By Mr. WOLCOTT—For a Niagara Ship Canal. It gives consent of the State to the United States, or to any company chartered by Congress, for the construction of a ship canal in this State around the Falls of Niagara, or from Niagara River to Lake Ontario; said consent to take effect when the Legislature shall pass an act for the enlargement of the locks in the Erie and Oswego Canals.

By Mr. LA BAU—To regulate the manner of choosing town officers in Richmond County. It provides that town elections shall be held and votes canvassed in precisely the same manner as at the general elections.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On motion of Mr. LOW, the bill to establish a Board of Public Works in New-York was made the special order for next Friday.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Christopher-street Cross-Town Railroad Bill was ordered to the third reading. Also the bill amending the act relative to Protestant Episcopal public schools in New-York. Also a bill to abolish the office of Inspector of gunpowder in Brooklyn. Also, the bill amending the charter of the village of Richmond. Also, for rebuilding a canal bridge in Elmira. Also, the Lockport Common School Bill. Also, the bill relative to the election by the Rochester Common Council, of Directors of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad. Also, to amend the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. Also, a bill making an appropriation for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt. Also, a bill providing for the existing deficiencies in the public school moneys in Brooklyn. Also, a bill incorporating the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor sent in a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, requesting the State to cede to the United States certain lands near the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of Illinois, relative to the Lincoln Monument Association. Also, the annual report [illegible] of the Bank Superintendent on savings institutions. Also, the report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners relative to prostitution in New-York.

The Speaker appointed the following Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton: Messrs. VANDENBURG, TRAVIS, HOYT, WEED and PRINCE.

The Constitutional Convention Bill was taken up and discussed at length.

Without coming to a vote the bill was made the special order for to-morrow. The Assembly then adjourned.

Meeting of the Chamber of Life Insurance at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States, held an official meeting to-day at the Delevan House, for consultation with Superintendent BARNES, of the State Insurance Department, relative to forms of returns required by him of all Life Insurance Companies transacting business in this State. The meeting was called to order by BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, President, JOHN EDIE, of New-York, being Secretary. Mr. BARNES made an argument in favor of his form of returns, consisting of one hundred and forty-four questions, many of which relate to the internal arrangements of Companies, and the mode of conducting business, but do not bear on the stability of Companies.

Remarks were made by Mr. STEVENS, of the New-England Life Insurance Company; Mr. MORGAN, of the North American; Mr. EADIE, of the United States; Mr. WETMORE, of the Security Life Insurance Company; Mr. GUY R. PHELPS, of the Connecticut Mutual; Mr. BATTERSON, of the Travelers; Mr. BENJAMIN NOYES, of New-Haven, and others, showing the impracticability of answering accurately the returns.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Phelps, Eadie, Wetmore, Stevens and Chickering, to confer with Superintendent BARNES on the points in dispute, to report to-morrow.

Among the prominent Life Insurance men present were Messrs. Opdyke, Depew and Wetmore, of New-York; Phelps, Fessenden, Parsons, Burns, Batterson and Scheffier, of Hartford; Benjamin Noyes, Superintendent of the Connecticut Insurance Department, and Mr. Bucklin, of Providence.

Letters were read from other companies in Massachusetts and Connecticut, approving the objects of the Convention.

Bank of Tennessee Notes Not Good to Pay Taxes.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the notes of the Bank of Tennessee could not be received in payment of taxes due to the State. The decision caused a decline of the notes of the bank to 25 cents.

The Legislature has adopted a resolution to adopt the gold standard in the payment of members.

Navigation of the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday Feb. 26.

The Committee appointed by the River Improvement Convention lately held in this city, to memorialize Congress in relation to the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, have made a lengthy report, which contains much valuable statistical and general information respecting inland commerce and the importance of improved facilities for transportation.

Heavy Snow Storm in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A storm had taken place on the mountains which was the severest ever known. There are over seven feet of snow at Yanks Station, and about fifteen on the summit. Travel will be stopped several days.

The ship *William Wilcox*, with 26,000 sacks of wheat for Cork, cleared to-day.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Morris Canal Bill, by which the State leases rights to land under water on the Jersey shore of the Hudson River for $20,000 per annum, after a whole day spent in considering the same, was ordered to a third reading. The rights of other parties are protected in the bill.

Destructive Fire in Wisconsin.

ELKHORN, Wis., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A disastrous conflagration destroyed several business houses here this morning. The aggregate loss is about $30,000, but there is insurance in the Phenix, North American and Home Security.

Inauguration of Gov. Fox, of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The resignation of Gov. SWAN and the inauguration of Lieut.-Gov. COX, which was fixed for today, has been postponed.

The weather, after a most disagreeable spell, has suddenly turned delightful.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A bill providing for a State Police, similar in its features to the Massachusetts Constabulary Law, passed, to be engrossed, in the House this afternoon, by a vote of 109 in its favor and 9 opposed to it.

Negro Suffrage in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

In the House, to-day, BOYNTON's resolution to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution was lost, after a lengthy debate, by a vote of 26 yeas to 50 nays.

Disastrous Fire in Wisconsin.

ELKHORN, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A fire this morning destroyed O'DELL's grocery, HODGE's & PRESTON's dry goods store, together with LEGGETT's dwelling-house. Loss $30,000; two-thirds insured.

The Freshet on Kansas River.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 26.

It is estimated that $250,000 worth of property was destroyed in Western Kansas by the recent freshet in the Kansas River.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on Thursday next passed the Senate to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Important to Importers and Consignees—No Deduction of Duties Made, After Entry, for Damage to Goods.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1867.

Philo S. Shelton et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Arthur W. Austin, Collector, &c.—The plaintiffs imported molasses from Matanzas, Cuba, which when shipped was sound and sweet, but which when imported at Boston was soured, the souring having taken place on the voyage. The molasses was entered in the usual manner at the full value of the sweet article. After entry, the importers asked that the damages might be appraised and allowed in the computation of duties. This was done, but subsequently, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector refused to make the allowance, and exacted and collected the whole amount of duties from the plaintiffs, who paid them under protest, and brought this action to recover them back. The Court below, for the District of Massachusetts, held that the damages could not be allowed after entry of the goods, and gave judgment for the Government. The case was appealed, the plaintiffs in error contending that under the fifty-second section of the act of March 2, 1799, the damages should be allowed.

Mr. Justice SWAYNE now delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that the act of 1823 repealed the provisions of the act of 1799, under which the plaintiffs claim, and that, had it not done so, the plaintiffs were not within the ten days prescribed by the act of 1799, in which proof of the damage must be lodged in the Custom-house. Another objection, which is also conclusive against the plaintiffs' claim, is that the act of 1823 requires the damage to be ascertained before entry of the goods at the Custom-house. The plaintiffs entered their property at the invoice prices, and then insisted upon an appraisement of the damages and a corresponding reduction of duties, and this being refused, paid the full amount under protest. This protest was unavailing, and the claim for appraisement of damages and reduction of duties came too late, the door of relief being thus closed, and there being no power to open it but the Legislature. The right could be asserted or waived at the option of the importers, and the entry of the goods before ascertaining the damages was a waiver, and there was no power in the Executive Department of the Government to restore the right. The decision rests, therefore, on two grounds—first, the requisite proof was not lodged in the Custom-house within the time prescribed by the act of 1799; and secondly, the molasses was completely entered before the proceedings authorized by the act of 1823 were demanded and taken. The judgement below is affirmed.

FIRE IN CROSBY-STREET—A RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—At about 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of the two-story and attic brick house, No. 93 Crosby-street, at present unoccupied. On the first floor is a lager-beer saloon, kept by CATHARINE CLEMENTS, who also uses the upper floors as dwelling apartments. The firemen were on hand very promptly and soon subdued the flames. MRS. CLEMENTS' loss will probably amount to $500. Insured for $3,000 in the Atlantic Company. The building, owned by an estate, was damaged to the extent of about $[illegible]. Said to be fully insured. Nothing definite is known as to the origin of the fire. WM. O'DONNELL, a fireman on the Revenue cutter [illegible], was knocked down and run over in Grand-street by a tender which was being driven to this fire. He was taken to the City Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced serious.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Lecture by William Lloyd Garrison in Brooklyn.

The third lecture of the Fraternity course was delivered last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Probably owing to the unclean condition of the streets and the well-known fastidiousness about their personal comfort of Brooklyn lecture-goers, the attendance was quite sparse, not more than 500 persons being present when the lecture began. At 8 o'clock Mr. GARRISON entered, accompanied by Mr. AARON M. POWELL. The latter gentleman addressed the audience briefly. He referred to an error made in the advertising of the lecture, the subject of which it was said was "Impeachment." The proper title of the lecture he stated to be "The Present Situation." The gentleman then referred to the late action of Congress with reference to reconstruction, and said that it was due to that body not to close the present session failing to have impeached the President, ANDREW JOHNSON. Having referred to the life-long combat with Slavery of the eloquent gentleman who was about to address them, Mr. POWELL introduced the lecturer, Mr. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Mr. GARRISON spoke of his failing health, and of his inability to do justice to the subject under consideration. There were orators, he said, who brought the house down. This he could not hope to do; but he might venture to hope to bring the house up—elevate his audience to a clear understanding of a branch of the great subject that to-day agitated the great heart of the nation. His consolation, he said, had lately been that his voice was not needed to heighten the abhorrence of Slavery. Now that the fetters of the slave were broken, it was of no importance whether he spoke or remained silent; nevertheless, where there was a wrong to be righted, he could not remain an unmoved and inactive spectator; an effort must be made by him, however feeble, to abolish that wrong. The question of the hour relates to reconstruction and citizenship; to the restoration of harmony throughout the entire Republic. The lecturer then proceeded to expose the state of feeling in the South, anatgonistic not only to Congress but to the people of the North. In the North itself he said there was no serious difference of opinion among the loyal ranks as to the claims of the negro to an equal suffrage, nor was there any serious difficulty in the way of his obtaining it, as obtain it he assuredly would. He then described vividly the chaotic state of things in the South, the exercise of the old dominion there, blacks being sold into temporary slavery for crime; schools broken up; teachers compelled to fly the country; school-houses burned down; outrages of every kind committed in order to make the slave emancipation a mockery. It was argued he said, by superficial observers that this state of things was an evidence of the unwholesome working of the system; but this, he said, would be indeed shallow and false reasoning. To conclude that the condition of affairs in the South was such a one that the negro suffered more persecution than when he was a slave, was wrong. Why? Because we now learn of the brutalities as they are consummated. There is nothing of oppression that is not now made manifest in the light of freedom. Whereas, in the midnight gloom of Slavery, there was more cruel wrong perpetrated in a single day, of which the world without heard no tidings, than was even now consummated in a twelvemonth. Then there was the daily dragging to the slave market of hundreds, thousands, and no voice was raised, or but few, for many years. Since the emancipation of the slaves not a half-a-dozen cases had been reported as having occurred in all the South, and yet such an indignant outcry arose throughout the land that he who dare repeat it knows his risk. The negroes' blood reddened the soil around the whipping-block; now, even as a convicted felon, he is not subjected to the lash. He (the lecturer) was not surprised at the state of things. When he reflected how the slave oligarchy were stripped of their property, that their hopes of a successful rebellion came to naught; that their vaunted prowess and pride was humbled, till they bit the dust at the feet of their conquerors, and those the very men whom of all others they most detested—the mudsills of the North—he could not wonder that they would writhe and twist, and give vent in sounds natural to them their abhorrence of the people who had thus blasted all their hopes, much less was he astonished that they should grow still more reckless, still more daring in their desperation when the astounding proposal was made to transfer the negro from the whipping-block to the ballot-box. When he remembered all this he was not surprised at anything that might be said or done, whose object was to show that emancipation was a failure. By the laws of the human mind these rebels could not act otherwise than they do. Nothing he could say could so clearly illustrate the state of Southern feeling as that state of mind was illustrated in the two first books of the Paradise Lost. It was only necessary to substitute for the name of the arch fiend himself that of JEFFERSON DAVIS; for Belial, STEPHENS, for Beelzebub, MASON; for Lucifer, LEE; for Moloch, TOOMBS; for Mammon, BENJAMIN; for Pandemonium, the South—and the parallel was complete. The lecturer then recited the address of Satan to his legions, where they are urged by the fierce eloquence of the fiend to rise again against the "tyranny of Heaven." What a paradox, he said—the tyranny of Heaven! Yet so it was with these men, who would now rise again against the North, at whose feet they lay conquered. Smarting under her defeat, the South would try again how most to offend her enemy. This, he said, was the very spirit of the vindictive rebels to-day; they were still hankering after their independence, deeming, in the words of MILTON, "That to reign is worth ambition, even in Hell; better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." Mr. GARRISON then went on to read extracts from the Southern papers illustrative of the state of feeling there, and replete with everything that was intolerant and abusive. The South, he said, is just as rebellious to-day as it was in 1860. We have still the most arrogant people to deal with that ever God permitted to disturb the peaceful progress of a great country. If, however, he said, no such revelations as these had followed the overthrow of slavery, it would have proved that the evils attributed to the system had been grossly exaggerated, and that slave-owners had been done injustice to. But the question is of the South. What should be done with her? Obviously we should do by her as we would be done by. No vengeance should be inflicted; nothing beyond what justice demanded and the necessities of the case required. In view of the worse than savage manner in which the South conducted the war, and the fact that the rebellion was altogether causeless, it would not be very surprising if maledictions to the utmost should be heard on every hand, but on the contrary there was no other wish throughout the North than that the South should be aided in her efforts to repair her losses. This she could not understand, or believe. But he would let facts speak for themselves. No one had been arraigned for treason; an almost universal amnesty had been granted and property restored. In the plans of reconstruction nothing had been proposed for the South which the North had not been willing to adopt for themselves. The mechanics and capitalists of the North had gone South, and sent their money South, to aid in developing her resources. Large contributions had been made to relieve their sufferings, but these had been answered by contumely instead of thanks. The efforts of the North to supply the South with educational facilities for both white and black he lauded as the climax of human magnanimity. And are all these, he asked, proofs of the enmity of the North against the South? In answer to the question: "What is the exact status of the Southern States of the American Union?" he said that no historic precedents could be found to help to a right conclusion, nor could help be found in the Constitution. The case was anomalous. The Roman maxim, "The welfare of the people is the supreme law," was never more applicable. He rediculed the impudent claim of the South to the constitutional right of having Senators and Representatives in Congress, after having voluntarily and forcibly severed themselves for four long years from all connection with the Union. Those who uphold this doctrine were to be ranked with the enemies of the Union. [Applause.] He then considered the theory that the rebellious States had relapsed into the territorial condition, and showed it to be untenable. They were States in ruins. Hence they had to be reconstructed; yes, reconstructed was the very word, from the foundation to the top stone. But how, he asked, shall liberty be secured, as well as proclaimed. Considering the present condition of the South, her disloyalty and her hatred of the negro and the North, if left to herself, the worst consequences might be predicted—lynch law, assassination and civil war would do their bloody work. The inevitable conclusion was that the South must be kept under the guardianship of the Union for an indefinite period. Her promises and pledges to be loyal were not to be trusted. He said that this was the view taken by Congress in its late reconstruction measure. But what would this avail so long as ANDREW JOHNSON was allowed to occupy the Presidential chair? His impeachment was the most important step to be taken. To him the rebel forces looked as their leader. Let justice be executed upon him, or let those parts of the Constitution which relate to impeachment or punishment for treason be blotted out. The people were ready for it. The Judiciary Committee of Congress had been ordered to report upon the subject, and he believed they would report in favor of impeachment. Then let this be the first measure taken up by the new Congress. Some timid, good men shrink from so hazardous an experiment. Was it expedient? Impeachment, he said, was lawful, and just as expedient as lawful. He referred to the selfish cry that impeachment would bring on a financial panic. This was to be penny wise and pound foolish. It was blind and foolish to suppose that prosperity could be reached by cowardice. Liberty was a god, and in proportion as we were true to her we should be blessed in our basket and in our store. That her reign might be secure, she demanded the impeachment and removal of her most malignant and dangerous foe, ANDREW JOHNSON, the pseudo-President of the United States; and let all the people say, amen.

Lecture by Gen. John Cochrane.

Last evening Gen. JOHN COCHRANE delivered a lecture at the Union Dutch Reformed Church, on Sixth-avenue, opposite Amity-street, the subject being "The Elements of National Prosperity." The choir of the church having creditably executed two pieces of music, the lecturer came forward and began by saying that his theme was of obvious importance, not only nationally but individually, and its due consideration could not but be of value and profit. National progress and national prosperity were cognate subjects—to account for the one was to give reason for the other. The causes of both were multiform—manners, customs, idiosyncracies of thought, morality, social, political and domestic institutions. But dealing with elements, it was necessary to go to the base, and these were race and country. These were retroactive one upon the other, and from this cause arose the fact that the people inhabiting our country—a type of the leading race of the world—were outstripping the universe in the race of civilization.

The speaker then entered into an account of the manner in which the human race has been influenced and modified by climate, and gave the different elementary classifications of the human race by color and by skull formation, showing that the lower types inhabited the frigid and torrid, and the higher the temperate zone. He then recounted the geographical modification of human character, instancing mountainous and level regions as productive of entirely different temperaments, the mountaineer being bold, independent, honest, guileless. Even rivers have marked distinctions of race, and the winds have influenced human character; windy regions producing blowing people, as Gascony can prove. Color, height, structure, temperament, everything, were modified by climate and geographical position.

In this country everything had been favorable to the utmost development of the race, and hence we had in abundance the elements of national prosperity; and moreover we had here admitted woman as a component part in the formation of public opinion, and this was a very important element.

The lecturer concluded that this nation was irrepressible—that the elements underlying its prosperity would inevitably carry it onward.

MURDER AT NEWMARKET, N. J.

The Wife of a Physician Murdered in her Own House—The Servant Girl Arrested on Suspicion.

A murder of a most atrocious character occurred at Newmarket, Middlesex County, N. J., at midnight of Monday, the victim being MRS. LESTER WALLACE CORELL, wife of Dr. CORELL, a practicing physician residing at Newmarket.

The accounts of the circumstances attending the murder are not very clear, but it seems that early on Monday evening two strangers called at the doctor's residence and inquired for him. Mrs. CORELL went to the door to see them, and informed them that her husband was out. The men then left without stating their business. Dr. CORELL returned soon afterward, but about 10 o'clock he was called up to attend a patient living at some distance, and he went, leaving no one but his wife, an infant child and a servant girl in the house. According to the girl's statement, some time after the Doctor left she heard a noise in Mrs. CORELL's room, and was proceeding thither to ascertain the cause, when she was startled by a discharge of fire-arms. Alarmed by this, she ran back to her own room, and snatching up the child, who slept with her, she descended the stairs, ran out the back way, and crossed the intervening space between her master's house and that of Mr. LITTLE, their nearest neighbor. As she escaped from her own room with the child, she saw two men leaving Mrs. CORELL's room, one of whom she thinks had large black whiskers, but in the dim light, and in the state of agitation she was then in, she was unable to idenfify him further.

On reaching Mr. LITTLE's residence she alarmed the family and retold what had occurred. Mr. LITTLE and some of the members of his family returned with the girl and proceeded to Mrs. CORELL's room which they found to be on fire, and filled with a smoke so dense that nothing could be seen through it. Mr. LITTLE called on Mrs. CORELL to answer him if she were present; but receiving no answer he groped about the room on his hands and knees until he came in contact with Mrs. CORELL's body. She was lying dead on the floor in her night dress covered with blood which had flowed from wounds in her neck and breast.

The bed from which she had arisen was found to be on fire. Nothing in the house was disturbed or carried away, so far as could be ascertained.

Dr. CORELL returned soon after the discovery of the murder had been made, and was completely prostrated by the terrible and mysterious calamity which had befallen him. He is unable to imagine any motive for the deed, as robbery was apparently not the object of the murderers. On the other hand, it is thought that they intended in the first place to rob the house, but becoming alarmed by the fire, they left without completing their purpose.

The little town in which the murder occurred was thrown into an unwonted state of excitement by the event. Search was made for the murderers in every direction, but as no description of them could be obtained except that given by the girl, the probability of arresting them is very remote.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Conductor DOUGHTY, of the Central Railroad, who passed through Newmarket yesterday afternoon, reports the following particulars connected with the murder of Mrs. CORELL, which are confirmed by other parties: An investigation was commenced yesterday afternoon, when a physician from Plainfield made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He found ten stabs on the body, head and neck. The wound that caused death was in the neck, which severed the jugular vein. There were also visible the prints of four upper teeth, and from the fact that no robbery had been committed, or any apparent attempt at one, the doctor at once suspected the servant girl. He accordingly made an examination of her mouth, and found that she had four upper teeth exactly corresponding with the imprint of the teeth on the neck of deceased. The young woman was at once taken into custody, to await the result of the investigation.

The affair has caused the greatest excitement in the vicinity, and all sorts of rumors and conjectures are in circulation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DE. GARMO'S RECEPTION.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. DE. GARMO gave a reception at his Academy, Fifth-avenue, to several hundred of his junior pupils. The children, many of them but four years old, and few of them exceeding ten years, went through the mazy intricacies of the "German" with a presence of mind and grace of foot which would shame their elders. The dresses of the little ones were picturesque in the extreme, and that they enjoyed themselves and each other could not be doubted by those who were lucky enough to drop in and see the happy crowd, and to feel young again themselves, in heart at least, while they breathed the same atmosphere with these perfumed little sprigs of upper-tendom.

SUPPOSED CAR ACCIDENT.—Last evening, Officer HOFF, of the Third Precinct, discovered a man named BARNARD FINLAND lying in a state of intoxication in the archway in Vesey-street, near Greenwich-street. Upon examining him, it was found that his left leg and right foot were severely crushed—it is supposed by being run over by one of the railroad cars that pass through the archway. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—Yesterday morning at about 7:30 o'clock, an officer of the Seventeenth Precinct found a man dead in the street at the corner of Bowery and First-street. The body was subsequently identified as that of Mr. WILLIAM POULSON, who resided at No. 140 Henry-street. The deceased was 67 years of age, and a carpenter by trade. Coroner GOVER held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict of death by disease of the heart was rendered by the Jury.

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE.—The supports of the main platform of the bridge extending across Broadway have been placed in position. Last night no work was done on the bridge, and operations will not probably be resumed until the foundations are firmly fixed. This cannot be done until the sewers, portions of which have been displaced, are built up.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of this college will be celebrated this evening in the hall of the Historical Society, in Seventh-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MINOR ITEMS.—Chief-Engineer CUNNINGHAM, of the Western District Fire Department, was recently presented by a number of his friends and admirers with a very handsome testimonial, consisting of a gold watch and chain, a silver trumpet, and a complete fire rig, in all valued at $700....JOHN BAHRENBERG, keeper of a saloon corner of Park-avenue and Ryerson-street, was brought before Justice MOREHOUSE, yesterday, and fined $30 for opening his place before sunrise....JOHN BURNS, as alleged, attempted to shoot HUGH KELLY with a pistol, at the corner of Union and Van Brunt streets, on Monday night. The cause was that BURNS suspected KELLY of being too intimate with his wife. BURNS was arrested....JOHN GAGEN was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of stealing £10 sterling from the person of PATRICK COFFEE, in Van Brunt, near King-street, on Monday night. The accused was held for examination....The eighth grand temperance meeting of the Lafayette-avenue Temperance Society was held last evening at the Lafayette-avenue Church, and was largely attended. Addresses were made by EDWARD CARSWELL, Esq., of Canada, and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY. The proceedings were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music....CHARLES ECKSTEIN, the keeper of a porter-house in Court-street, was brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, on the charge of keeping his place open after midnight. He demanded a jury trial, and the case was adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN NEWARK.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday evening, a fire occurred in the second story of the large building in the rear of No. 14 Mechanic-street, Newark, owned by Mr. ISADOR LEHMAN, and occupied by several firms. The interior of the second story was burned out, and the lower and third stories were considerably damaged by fire and water. Mr. LEHMAN estimates his loss on the building at $2,000, which is covered by insurance. The first story and basement were occupied by RICHARD & RADCLIFFE, coach lamp manufacturers, and ARNOLD & STIVERS, as a brass foundry, the loss of the former firm being $600, covered by insurance, and that of the latter trifling. The second story was occupied by WM. BLUME, manufacturer of buckle tongues, and C. N. LOCKWOOD & Co. as a machine-shop—the loss of the former being $400, upon which there was no insurance, and that of the latter was very light. The third story was occupied by SAMUEL H. BURRITT, manufacturer of carriage hardware, and CLAWSON & TUCKER, machinists. The loss of Mr. BURRITT was $600, insured for $800, and that of CLAWSON & TUCKER less than $100.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—Shortly after 10 o'clock on Monday night, Mr. GEORGE G. BROWN, of the firm of T. C. & G. G. BROWN, dry goods merchants in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, died very suddenly. Mr. BROWN was on his way home, and stopped in at No. 17 Newark-avenue to converse with a friend, and had been seated but two or three minutes when he fell forward to the floor and expired. Mr. BROWN was to have been united in marriage to-day to a young lady of Jersey City, who was bereft of reason in consequence of coming too suddenly to the knowledge of her affiance's death. The funeral will take place from the Tabernacle, at 1 o'clock to-day, the hour which had been appointed for the wedding. Coroner WARREN held an inquest last evening, and a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

HELD TO BAIL.—Yesterday the three young men arrested on a charge of committing a felonious assault on PATRICK MCGOVERN, on Sunday, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, and admitted to bail. PATRICK SHANNON and JOHN SHERIDAN were held in the sum of $500 each, and THOS. SHANNON was held in the sum of $200....The Italian, DOMENICO DAMOUTE, arrested on a charge of stabbing CHAS. STUCKEY, on Sunday, the 17th inst., was released from confinement on giving $500 security to appear for trial.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning. Deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, between thirty-five and forty years of age, light complexion, sandy hair, moustache and goatee. He had on two pairs of blue pantaloons, red flannel, white flannel and muslin shirts. The body was considerably decomposed. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest this evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; Superfine $9 75@$10 25; Winter and trade brands $11 50@$13 50; Fancy $14@$15. WHEAT unchanged at $2 40 for Spring No. 1; no Winter offering. CORN is in good demand at full prices; ear 56c.@57c., shelled 33c.; in elevator 77c.@78c. OATS are in good demand at 52c. No. 1. RYE is in good demand at $1 25 for Canada. BARLEY dull. WHISKY quiet at 25c. in bond. COTTON dull, and prices nominal; Middling, 28c. MESS PORK unchanged; sales at $20@$20 25. BULK MEATS in fair demand at $7 25@$9 25 for city. LARD 12¼c. for city, with a demand at 12¼c. BACON is unchanged and in good demand. BUTTER 26c.@28c. for Winter made. CLOVER dull at $8 60@$8 75. TIMOTHY $2 40. FLAX $2 30@$2 35. EGGS 20c. The total number of Hogs packed here this Winter as furnished by the *Price Current* is 462,610, an average weight of 6 lbs. ℔ hog below last year; yields of Lard 2 lbs. ℔ hog; the average paid was $7 52 ℔ cental net. GOLD 138¼@138½ buying, and 139½ selling. EXCHANGE firmer. MONEY market unchanged and quiet.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR unchanged with a good demand, chiefly for the interior, Southern and Eastern trade; sales 1,700 bbls., at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter; $14 25 for White; $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR unchanged at $8. WHEAT in good demand and market unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels choice White Canada at $3, and 1,750 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 32½. CORN quiet at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1. OATS are selling in small lots at 45c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. BUCKWHEAT is selling in small lots at 75c. for Canada. CORN MEAL, $2 60@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED scarce and firm. SHORTS are selling at $20@$22; SHIPSTUFFS at $25@$27; MIDDLINGS at $33@$34 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1; to New-York 90c.; to Albany 80c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR firm and moderately active. WHEAT in fair demand; No. 2 at $1 85@$1 85½; but little is doing in No. 1; sales at $2 18@$2 19. CORN has been held firm all the week, but to-day gave way at a decline of 6c.@8c.; light sales of No. 1 at 79c.@81c., closing with sellers, but no buyers. OATS fairly active; 44,000 bushels have changed hands at 41c.@42c. RYE is in good demand at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales at 90c.@$1, according to the location. BARLEY quiet. LARD dull, 11¾c.@12c. LIVE HOGS fairly active; $6 65@$7 50 for good to choice shipping lots. DRESSED HOGS quiet but steady; sales at $8 45. WHISKY dull. MESS PORK $18 50@$19, with small sales. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The supply of cattle is light, with a good number of buyers, and the market presented more activity than for a number of weeks. For cattle of extra quality there was an advance of from 25c.@50c. ℔ cwt. Market beef sold at $13@$14 for Extra; $11 50@$12 50 for first quality; $10@$10 75 for second quality; and $9 50@$10 for third quality. Receipts, 516 head. Sheep—Receipts 4,311, which is double the number at market last week. The principal part were of extra quality; for the lower grades there is less call than there has been. The market for sheep was less quiet for good quality, with an advance of from ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb; sales at $3@$3 75 each; and $4 50@$6 50 for Extra.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON weak; sales to-day, 5,200 bales; ordinary 29½c.; receipts for the last three days 7 500 bales against 13,500 the same time last season; exports 25,300. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $11 50. CORN firm, $1 12½@$1 15. OATS dull, 95c.@$1. HAY unchanged. LARD steady, 12¼c.@14¼c. COFFEE closed active; Rio 25½c.@27c. SUGAR dull, 12½c.@13c. MOLASSES dull, 75c.@80c. Gold closed at 138¾@139. Exchange on London 148¾@149¼; on New-York ½ discount.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

TOBACCO steady, with liberal offerings; prices unchanged except for black wrappers, which have advanced to 12c.@18c. COTTON—27c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; business small. WHEAT active; $2 80 for prime Fall, and $2 95 for best quality; for low grades prices range at 83c.@88c. OATS buoyant at 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS active, but prices are unchanged. LARD unchanged. WHISKY dull and drooping; small sales were made at $2 23, but buyers offer $2 20@$2 21. DRESSED HOGS $6@$7.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. WHEAT is dull and nominal at $2 60@$2 90 for White Canada, and $2 35 for Canada Spring. CORN is firm; New Toledo, 17 car-loads, sold at 78c@80c., on the track; Old Mixed Western is neglected. OATS are dull and nominal. RYE is neglected; Choice Western was offered at $1 15. BARLEY is dull; two car-loads of Canada sold at $1 04, in store. New MESS PORK, $20 50. LARD, 13c. HIGHWINES are nominal.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON dull and irregular; Middlings 27c.@28c. CORN firm, $1 03@$1 05. OATS 75c.@80c. FLOUR $9@$9 50 for superfine. BULK MEATS 8½c.@11½c. DRESSED HOGS 9c.@10c. BACON, clear sides, 14c.@15c. SHOULDERS 12c.@13c. Sugar cured HAMS 19c.@21c. LARD 14c.@15c. BUTTER 33c.@35c. EGGS 35c.@38c. GROCERIES generally unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

TOBACCO—Sales 218 hhds. at $2 35@$45 50. Superfine FLOUR, $10. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; bulk, 70c.; ear, 68c. OATS, 63c. MESS, $20 25; sales 500 bbls. to Commissary at $20. BACON, Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. LARD, 12½c. WHISKY, in bond, 27c. New-Orleans SUGAR, prime, 14½c. MOLASSES, 83c. COTTON—Middling, 28c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; $2 16 for No. 1; $1 98 for No. 2. OATS unchanged at 46c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firmer; Sweet Pickled Hams, 11½c.; Mess Pork, $18 50; Dressed Hogs advanced; sales at $7 50@$7 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 150 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR quiet at $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, good shipping, $1 70. BUTTER, 35c. Mining Stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,980; Yellow Jacket, $670; Challar $249; Ophir, $209; Empire Mill, $176; Imperial, $182. Legal-tenders, 74.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON very weak, Middling Uplands, 28c. TURPENTINE firm at 66½c.; Crude TURPENTINE, $3 25@$6.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON dull and drooping; sales 500 bales Middling 29c. Receipts 777 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON dull; sales 100 bales; Middling, 29c.@30c.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON inactive; low Middling, 20c., specie. Gold closed at 139.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON dull, declining ½c.; Middling, 28½c.@29c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON dull and declining; Middling 29c.; sales 1,200 bales; receipts 1,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We feel justified in calling the attention of physicians and the public to the fact, that there exists only one preparation in the world, which by reason of its efficacy as a remedy, and its unsurpassed taste as a nutricious beverage, possesses so many indorsements by science, and that is HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, the greatest tonic invigorator and remedy of the age.

It has been stated in the report by the Special Committee to the New-York Academy of Medicine, that Hoff's Malt differs in some marked particulars from the usual preparations of malt known as ale, beer and porter; further, that it is calculated to act as a mild tonic, and even as a nutrient, especially in consequence of the moderate quantity of alcohol it contains in comparison with them.

We confine ourselves to the statement that Hoff's Malt Extract contains less alcohol than the mildest beer, and more nutricious matters than the strongest; and we rely upon the profession and the public to give the preference to this preparation over all the alcoholic drinks, and other so-named specifics which are praised only by their proprietors.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
Depot for America No. 542 Broadway.
Price per single dozen $6.
One dozen and upwards delivered to any part of the City and suburbs.
Sold at Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph is in operation at the office, where its exact application to a house can be seen. Housekeepers will do themselves a favor by seeing it. [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

The great National Beverage, viz.: KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; is sold by all grocers; price 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.			
Pennsylvania	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Pereire	Feb. 14	Havre	New-York
Peruvian	Feb. 14	Liverpool	Portland
Asia	Feb. 16	Liverpool	Boston
FOR EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool
China	Feb. 27	Boston	Liverpool
City of New-York	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Mar. 2	New-York	Glasgow
Mississippi	Mar. 2	New-York	Havre
Allemannia	Mar. 2	New-York	Hamburg
Java	Mar. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Western Metropolis	Mar. 7	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Manhattan	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Mar. 9	New-York	London
Britannia	Mar. 9	New-York	Glasgow
Pereire	Mar. 9	New-York	Havre
Deutschland	Mar. 9	New-York	Bremen
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Rising Star	Mar. 1	Aspinwall	
Columbia	Mar. 2	Havana	
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 2	New-Orleans	
San Salvador	Mar. 2	Savannah	
Alabama	Mar. 5	Sisal and Vera Cruz	
Morro Castle	Mar. 9	Havana	
San Jacinto	Mar. 9	Savannah	
Henry Chauncey	Mar. 11	California	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB 26—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mr. Robinson, Geo. A. Evans, R. E. Kenna, Charles J. Howard, Fred. Kungel. J. Menderson. Mr. Thompson, Geo. Dunscomb, Capt. J. N. Little, Mr. Gilmore, Robert Tompson, Dr. A. T. McWattie, T. S. Cunningham, M. C. Herbert, B. H. Dutton, T. H. Lenox, Fred. Alexander, P. Wilburn, Mr. Gosson, W. D. Oysterman J. Connor, F. Flande, W. H. Cheetham, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Carr and wife, John Riordan, Robt. Rice, M. Graham, M. Stewart.

FEB. 26—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Langfit, Rev. H. D. Northrop, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley and child, Mr. Thornley, and 334 steerage.

FEB. 26—*In steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. W. Doughty, David Hirs, Jas. Harrison, J. Wells, and 168 in steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. R. Knight, J. E. Lookwood, L. H. Carter, E. McVeagh, W. J. Mills, C. Bragan, S. M. Holding, F. Smith, Thos. King, John Hays, H. G. Lamar, R. S. Conover, Thos. Johnson, H. Hall, G. L. Young, J. McMunn, John Phillips, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Andalusia, from Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, G. A. Scott, C. H. Kilgore, Capt. J. Berry, John S. Banks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets...... 5 50 | Moon rises... 1 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 08 | Gov. Island. 2 53 | Hell Gate.... 4 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Prometheus, Beckett, Wilmington, N. C., C. Goodspeed; Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; W. Woodward, McLaughlin, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Armstrong, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Herman, (Norw.,) Olsen, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Fannie, Marshman, Marshman, Liverpool, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brigs Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, Antigua; Hunter, (Br.,) Spence, St. John's, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Elena, (Br.,) Moses, Caibarien, G. S. Stephenson & Co.; Meleta, (Br.,) Service, London, Sloman & Edye; Najade, (Ham.,) Mass, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Skylark, Loring, Sagua, Brookway & Baker; Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Sampson, St Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Florence, Rathbun, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schooners Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Wilmington, A. Abbott; Julia A. Berkelee, Hemmingway, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Annie, Carpenter, New-London, G. K. Rackett; Hamburg, Sprague, Neuvitas, Simes, Chase & Co; Carrie, Davis, Brazos, Texas, J. H. Woodhouse; Flirt, (Br.,) Keefe, Harbor Grace, N. F., J. L. Overton; H. S. Boynton, Stubbs, Gloucester, R. P. Buck & Co.; L. A. Danenhauer, Shepard, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Willie Mowe, Hilton, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Samuel Eddy, Letts, Alexandria, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool 13th inst., and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 377 passengers to John G. Dale. 14th inst., off Salters, passed steamship Denmark, bound up Channel; 24th, lat. 41 23, lon. 59, a National steamship, bound E.; 25th, lat. 40 33, lon. 68 38, a steamship supposed the Chicago, bound E.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool 12th inst., and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 173 passengers to E. Cunard. 14th inst., lat. 51 17, lon. 13 20, passed ship Herald of the Morning, bound E.; 15th, lat. 51 08, lon. 20 32, steamship Hecla, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat. 42 21, lon. 59 20, passed one of the National steamships, bound W.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool 7th inst., via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 342 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. 21st, 8 A. M., lat. 43 36, lon. 48 14, saw a steamer supposed to be the Arago, bound E.; 24th, 11 P. M., lat. 40 53, lon. 66 26, a Bremen steamer, bound E.; 25th, 9:30 A. M., lat. 40 40, lon. 68 08, spoke steamship Chicago, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 23d, off Cape Romaine, passed schr Sydney Price, bound E.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. B. Smull.

Brig Stephen Bishop, (now. of New-Haven,) Griffin, New-Haven 6 hours, in ballast to Lunt Bros. Was towed to the City by steamboat Elm City.

Schr. J. B. Litchfield, Pillsbury, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. M. E. Taber, Norris, Charleston.

SAILED—Steamships Helvetia and Virgo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Arr. steamer Geo. B. Upton, from Charleston; brig Jennie Cushman, Galveston.

Also arr. schrs. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Galveston; J. H. Frank, Burgess, do.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Arr. brig Logan, New-York; schr. Sallie Mears, Norfolk. Sld. bark Yumuri, Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Feb. 26.—Arr. steamship St. Andrew, Scott, from Glasgow the 11th. She spoke the United Kingdom, bound W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The U. S. steamship Mohingo and four Fr. war vessels were at the harbor of Acapulco on the 15th. The U. S. steamer Suwanee, from Cape St. Lucas on the 18th, and the ship Ella Norton, from New-York, have arrived.

Sld. King Philip, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 26.—Capt. Stillwagon, of the tug Winants, who towed the schr. Josephine, of New-York, which recently struck on the wreck of the Scotland, has succeeded in righting the schooner, and has stripped her of her sails, &c. Divers report two holes in her bottom. The prospects are fair of getting the schooner off. The Captain of the Winants reports having had a hard time in getting the schooner into the Horse-shoe. Much credit is due to Capt. Stillwagon for his energy in working to get the schooner inside the Hook.

Foreign Ports.

[LATEST PER CITY OF NEW-YORK.]

Arr. from New-York, Heriam, at Naples; Leoni, at Havre; Grafin Rnyshauser and Mary Durkee, at Antwerp; Goscher, at Bremen; Doctor, at Bath; Geestemunde Hector, at Dungeness.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Mary, at Hamburg; Advance, at Gustemunde.

Arr. from Baltimore, Leopoldine, at Belfast.

Arr. from Pensala, Chanticleer, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Savannah, Carl George, at Gustemunde.

Arr. from San Francisco, Annie Sharp, at Swansea.

HENRY COHN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
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AND CHILDRENS
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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 195, Feb. 26, 1867.
3, 43, 63, 58, 65, 78, 47, 15, 81, 45, 56, 24, 77, 54.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 196, Feb. 26, 1867.
40, 11, 18, 20, 51, 73, 44, 54, 26, 23, 34, 59, 76.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 119, Feb. 26, 1867.
78, 15, 6, 83, 22, 65, 55, 27, 69, 28, 46, 21, 61, 37.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 120, Feb. 26, 1867.
20, 24, 58, 45, 18, 3, 29, 78, 9, 36, 51, 43, 15.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
of the Georgia State Lotteries.—Publicly drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 31, Feb. 26, 1867.
43, 25, 75, 67, 73, 11, 28, 47, 19, 48, 33, 30.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 32, Feb. 26, 1867.
37, 11, 26, 10, 51, 31, 4, 38, 28, 2, 48, 21, 67, 60.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 41, Feb. 26, 1867.
4, 63, 17, 14, 46, 80, 16, 26, 42, 68, 60, 27.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 26, Feb. 26, 1867.
56, 57, 25, 71, 74, 5, 68, 39, 12, 50, 60, 69, 44, 46.
McINTIRE & CO., Managers,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
$384,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. [illegible]